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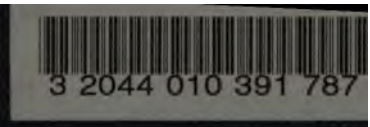

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ANONYMOUS GIFT

THE THREE ENGLISH BROTHERS.

Sir *Thomas Sherley* his Trauels, with his three yeares impriſonment in *Turkie*: his Inlargement by his Maieſties Letters to the great *Turke*: and laſtly, his ſafe returne into *England* this preſent yeare, 1607.

Sir *Anthony Sherley* his Embaſſage to the Chriſtian Princes.

Maſter *Robert Sherley* his wars againſt the *Turkes*, with his marriage to the Emperour of *Perſia* his Neece.

LONDON
Printed, and are to be ſold by *John Hodgets* in Paules Church yard. 1607.

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Anonymous gift

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE *Thomas*, Lord *Howard*, *Earle of Suffolke*, *Lord Chamberlaine* of his Maieſties houſhould, and one *of his Highnes moſt honorable Priuie Councell.*

WEaknes (Right honorable) hath need of helpe and ſupportance, as wel in Politick, as naturall bodies: the like in ſtudies & labors of the mind. *Cæſars* commentaries needed no Apologie, becauſe his power was able to defend thē: Nor his *Triū verborū literæ*, to the Roman Senate, *Veni, vidi, vici*, craue any other inlargement, becauſe his fame went ſtil before him to dilate his acts. In priuate, & inferior ſtudies, that want countenance in themſelues, the extenſiue power of greatnes and authoritie giues

intenſiue weakneſſe, when our indeauours though vnworthy of acceptation are ſuffered in their minoritie, and inſufficient age, to grow vp and proſper in the defenſiue bulwarke of protection, againſt the ſtormes of enuious and calumnious tongues, that by continuãce, through vſe and practiſe, they may happely afterwards proue worthie of regard. In the want therefore of mine own worth, I haue preſumed to ſhield my ſelfe vnder your worthines: and finding cauſe to diſtruſt mine own ſtrẽgth, I haue aduentured to ſhrowd my ſelfe vnder your power: Humbly deſiring your Honour ſo farre to grace theſe my labours, as to vouchſafe them a paſſage vnder your Patronage, that

nothing in them to deſerue your priuate reading and account) they may yet the better by your countenance finde admittance and reſpect to publique view. For I muſt confeſſe they come much ſhort, as well of the worthynes of the Subiect, that they treat of, as alſo of your regard and eſtimation. If therefore out of your generall reſpect to all, your Lordſhippe ſhall bee pleaſed to vouchſafe mee this particular fauour, I ſhall hereafter admit all times, and pretermit no occaſions to manifeſt my dutie, Euer remaining

Your Honors in all ſeruice:
Anthony Nixon.

Sir *Thomas Sherley* his Trauailes, *together with his three yeares impri-* ſonment in *Turkie*, his Inlarge-*ment by his Maieſties Letters to the great* Turke: and laſtly, his ſafe returne into England this preſent yeare, 1607.

IT is a naturall qualitie, both cuſtomarie, & commendable in all Countries, to enlarge their fames, by diuulging the memorable Acts of ſuch worthy perſonages, whoſe Noble Spirits, ſhowne by their honourable attempts and atchiuements, haue drawne other Nations into admiration of their valours, and emulation of their vertues. It were then a fault vnpardonable in vs of the Engliſh Nation (whoſe acts and high attempts, haue not giuen place to any

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people) to burie in oblivion the vertues of those our country Men, whose noble deedes deserue for euer to liue vpon the tongues of men, with honorable mention. Amongst whom, the Three Heroes of our Time, the hopefull issue of a happy father, haue so glorified their names by their honourable Actes, and hostile imployments, against the common Enemie of Christendome: that honour by them hath added to her glory, and Envy lost the sting of her Detraction. And here am I drawne into a deepe meditation of the Minde of man how infinite it is in opinion, and wearing, and vnquiet by Nature: that where it is once set vpon the desire of honour, nothing can stay, or limite her aduentures: But as the Clowds are hurried by the windes from one part of the Hemisphere to the other, so the Body is carried by the Minde, euen through the world, by land, by sea, with toyle and danger, making it to suffer hunger, watching, and cold; where at home, it might sleepe with peace, and feed with plenty. The manifestation whereof, is knowne in the tedious Trauailes, & dangerous Aduentures of these three excellent spirits, that hauing no other Motiues, but the honourable desire and pursuit of Glorie (which indeede is the Spurre to euery noble minde) haue fully by their deeds obtained her, both for themselues, and for their Countrie: whose

fame

ſame and renown, being by them made known, me thinkes they were vnkindly vſed by vs, to be made ſtrangers here at home. Hauing therefore receiued ſome particulars of their trauels, and their Occurrents in them, though (I muſt confeſſe) I am but laine as well in the inſtructions of their Aduentures, as alſo in mine owne worth, to diſplay their worthineſſe; I haue neuertheleſſe attempted, though not to ſatiſfie, yet in ſome ſort to make knowne to expectation (which euer gapes after Nouelties,) their variable fortunes, and honorable imploiments in ſtrange Countries, and vnder great Kings, ſo farre as my knowledge of them, and ability in my ſelfe, will giue me leaue.

And firſt to begin with Sir Thomas Sherley the ponger, who as hee was eldeſt by the Fortune of his birth, ſo is he not inferiour to the reſt in the commendable parts, and honorable qualities of his minde; though happily not ſo ſucceſſfull in his Trauels, as his other brethren: Hee began his laſt voyage in Anno 1602. who hauing long time kept the Seas vnproſperouſly, and with vnequall fortune to his hopes and deſeruings, at length landed in Italie, and was for a time highly reſpected in the Duke of Florence his Court, where hee carried himſelfe in that honourable port as became both a Souldier and a Courtier, in all thoſe commendable

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qualities that ſerue both for vſe and ornament. But to ſtay there long, was no life for him: the State being ſetled, and no imployments forraine, or Domeſticall, fit for the leuell of his thoughts and purpoſes; which ayming at a higher proiect, grew ſoone weary of the pleaſures of Italie. Which the Duke perceiuing, and knowing the wants that his long voyage by Sea had before brought vpon him, did honourably furniſh him with ſuch neceſſaries, as for his purpoſed imployments did fully ſatiſfie his longing expectation.

Being thus once more at Sea, full of hope and courage, he lay louering too, and againe a long time vpon the Straites of Gibralter, in a cõtinuall expectation of ſome purchaſe or other, to ſatiſfie the deſires both of himſelfe, and of his company. In whom of late hee found a ſtrange alteration, both in their countenances, and behauiours towards him. Fauouring of Diſcontent (the dãgerous diſturber of any ſetled ſtate) whether it was deriued from a deſpaire they had of the ſucceſſe of the voyage, or from a deſire of returne to England, I know not; but afterwards it turned to a mutinous reuolt. He firſt perſwaded them with faire words of hope and comfort, and afterwards for the time appeaſed them; by applying himſelfe in many things to their humors: but as fire cannot be hidde, whoſe

ſmoke

smoke betraies it, so this poison of their minds and intents, could not bee long contained, but at last it brake out into an vicerous falshood, and mischiefe which occasion afterwards did thus reueale.

Sir Thomas hauing spent some time, and much part of his victuails in the Straits, and doubting of successe to satisfie the greedy hopes, and vngorg'd desires of his company, and fearing least through idlenes hee might adde more matter to their mutinous mindes, hauing three Shippes, and fiue hundreth men, held on his course towards Turkie. In the mouth of the Straits hee met with a great Hulke, and (hauing cause giuen) fought with her a long time before hee could come to boarde her, and afterwards fought 8. houres aboard, before he could take her. In this fight hee lost aboue an hundreth of his owne men, besides those that were hurt and maymed: and when all his cardes were told, hee found that the gaine did not answere the losse hee had sustained.

Thus the hopes of his company being frustrate, and failing of their expectation, are readie vpon the least cause to turne the nature of commaund into contempt, whereof at that time some of his company gaue an ill president; for that presently night one of his three ships forsooke him, and ranne away.

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From thence with his two bigger shippes he went to Legorne, where he stayed eight dayes, as well to refresh his hurt men, and to furnish himselfe of fresh water and victuals, which hee then wanted: as also to receiue directions from the Duke of Tuscan, during which time diuers Marchants corrupted his men and made them mutinous, alleaging that the course hee tooke was indirect, and dangerous, his plots shallow and vnlikely to succeed, & that he faild of warrant and authoritie for his proceedings. Thus the matter of their mutinie being set on fire, which burnt vp all dutie in thē, possessing them with nothing but a neglect of obedience, which in their lookes, wordes, and behauiours was soone made knowne. Sir Thomas being much perplext in minde through this vnnaturall reuolt of his men, and vsing all meanes he could to appease them, with much care and discomfort tooke sea againe. But the third night after when hee came within kenne of Capassera, a Towne in the Iland of Scicilia, one Peacocke an English Pilot, whome not long before hee had taken in at Legorne, went away with his second shippe.

Of

Of Sir *Thomas* his attempts in Turkie, and the trecherous reuolt of the reſt of his company.

IT is the nature of Fortune ſeldome times to bee ſingular either in her frownes or fauours, but that one is commonly heaped on the necke of another, as appeared in this wayning ſtate of Sir Thomas his hopes, for the next morning after this reuolt of Peacocke, a like part was plaid euen in his owne ſhip, for the moſt part of his men begun a dangerous muteny againſt him. They plainly told him that they would be no longer vnder his command, and did abſolutely refuſe to follow the courſes and plots that hee had laid, alleadging with vnkind words & vncomly ſpeeches, that their hopes and expectations were deceiued of him, that he was both vncircumſpect in his attempts, and vnfortunate in his actions, they vtterly diſlike his intendments, refuſing to heare any thing that might ſound of it, there being no poſſibilitie of good, and a certaine and continuall aſſurance of danger: laſtly they proteſted vnto him that they would ſtill keepe the Sea, and be no longer reſtrained of their owne purpoſes,

purpoſes, but lay hold vpon all occaſions that ſhould be offered to inrich themſelues, and ſatiſfie their longing hopes Per fas, aut nefas, by any meanes whatſoeuer. Sir Thomas being much perplext with the contempteous & vnruly behauiour of his men in his own ſhip firſt vſed threats & menaces beſitting his place & command: but the mutinie being general, and that he that was their Generall being forſaken and left alone, he did but thereby adde fuel vnto that fire that raged ſo fore in the minds and tongues of his mutinous company, that hee was inforc't at laſt to leaue all the extent of the authoritie of a Commander, and as a common and a priuate perſon, with tongue, geſture, & countenance vnanſwerable to his mind, in milde tearmes and gentle wordes, to intreate them that they would not thus diſpiſe and forſake him, whome they before had called their Captaine, and their Generall, and had vowed to follow him in all his Fortunes. Let not (quoth hee) the conceit of our hard ſucceſſe diſcourage your hopes ſo farre, as to make a deſperate account both of your ſelues and mee; neither ſuffer the remembrance of thoſe runagates that haue ſo trecherouſly forſaken mee, draw you on to doe the like, by their example, I haue made choiſe of you, into whoſe handes I haue commuted my life, & whatſoeuer is decreed vnto me.

Two

Two ships I haue already lost, not by the vnstedfast fortunes of the Sea, but by the vnfaithfull dealing of my followers: I haue onely this one left me, and you in it, in whom I haue hitherto put a speciall trust; wherein if you likewise deceiue me, let mee not liue any longer, lest one day I record the place, where you vnkindly & vnmanly forsooke, & betrayed your Captaine: We haue yet a liuing hope of our successe, which if you kill not by these Mutinous dissentions, may yet ere long inrich your expectations: for mine owne part, I shall omit nothing that may doe you good, nor doe any thing vnfit or vnworthy either your account of mee, or mine owne reputation.

His men nothing satisfied with these words, but bearing still a mutinous and rebellious minde against their Captaine; Sir Thomas in doubt what to doe, calles before him the Lieuetenant, the Master his Mate, the Master gunner, and other principall Officers in the Ship, and demaunded of them, whether they ioynd in minde and malice with the company against him: They answered him, that they had no such meaning; but protested vnto him, they were willing to follow him, and obey him, as it should please him to dispose of them, and to partake with him in all his Fortunes. Whereupon Sir Thomas taking aduantage of their

proffers, ioyned with them in the perſwaſion of the reſt: and ſo for the time the mutinie was appeaſed. Sir Thomas to keepe his company ſtill imployed, directed his courſe towards Millo, with a purpoſe to haue taken an Engliſh Pirate that was there; but fowle weather & contrary winds driue him to Geo: where he found a Venetian Ship at Anchor: and here againe his men began to mutinie, and hee had much a doe to keepe them from ſpoyling that Ship. The greedines of that prey, and the ill affection they had to make triall of their Fortunes, elſewhere, increaſed their mutinie extreamely, which with much adoe, was once againe pacified: and in this place, by contrary windes, he was forced to ſtay eight daies. And to diuert their humor, by putting Idleneſſe from them, hee attempted the ſurprizing of an Iſland belonging to the Turke, which was not farre off: the inhabitants beeing both Turkes and Greekes; which in this ſort was managed, and put in execution.

The 15. of Ianuarie 1602. Sir Thomas landed one hundred of his men betweene 3. or 4. of the clocke in the morning, the Moone beeing at full, and ſhining very cleere; hee diuided them into two ſquadrons: whereof the vanguard was commaunded by his Lieutenant, and hee himſelfe lead the Rere: and thus they marched vp towards the Towne, beeing three miles diſtant

ſtant from the Sea: after they had paſſed thorough a plaine, which was about a Mile in length, they came to a crooked rocke, through the which, there was a way cut ſo narrow, that not aboue two men could march afronte. Hauing paſſed the rocke without any interruption, they came to a hill, which was very high & ſteepe, and hauing recouered the toppe thereof, they ſaw the Towne, and were ſoone maſters thereof, it beeing a place vndefencible: and ſuddainly abandoned of the inhabitants, who fled into the woods and rockes, and other places impaſſable. Here he gaue charge vpon paine of death, that no Souldier of his company ſhould touch the perſon or goods of any Chriſtian; but that needed not, for they had carried all their goods with them, leauing naught behind, but their naked and empty houſes. Being thus in poſſeſſion of the Towne, where finding nothing to ſatisfie their expectations, & in doubt what to doe, whether to goe forwarde, or to returne, he ſuddainly had intelligence by his Eſpials, that a great rabble of the Iſlanders had gathered head together, with purpoſed reſolution to ſet vpon them, and of greater force then they were able to withſtand: which Sir Thomas vnderſtanding: and perceiuing his men to murmur, and be afraide, commaunded his Lieutenant to lead them downe the hill, in a Souldi-

erlike retreat, and to keepe an easie pace towards the Shippe, encouraging them not to feare the number of the Turkes, for that they were a people in those parts vnpractized and vnskilfull in any Militarie Discipline, and their best weapons were but staues and stones. Hee further gaue directions, that when they came into the plaine, they should make a stand, assuring there could bee no danger for them there: and for his owne part, he promised to doe the like with the rereward. But his mē being now changed from mutiners to cowards, not obseruing any charge or direction of their Captaine, without any order posted downe the hill, as fast as they could trot: which the Rere perceiuing began to doe the like. Whereupon Sir Thomas, taking a Gentleman by the hand, wēt a head the Rere, and so stopt the passage, that except they would haue trode vpon him, they could not passe in that troubled and disordered maner. Here they were sore beaten with stones, and many of his men hurt, and himselfe hurt in the legge: howbeit, t[illegible] maintained skirmish a while with them, and [illegible]d some of them, and then marched quietly for a quarter of a mile, the inhabitants still watc[illegible] all aduantages to endamage them: but [illegible] t[illegible] recouered the plaine, which was wit[illegible] a mile of t[illegible]ir Ship: where, when the Rere [illegible]ceiued th[illegible] the Van-

guard

guard was fled so farre before, that they were ready to goe aboard, they followed as fast after, leauing their Captaine in the midst of all his enemies, where hee could not make any of his men to stay, and share fortunes with him, notwithstanding he commanded, perswaded, and intreated all he could.

Sir Thomas being thus forsaken of his mē, and enuironed of his enemies, hauing neither minde to flie, nor desire to liue with a setled resolution, and out of all hope of life, yet desirous to sell it as deere a rate as he could, prest vpon his enemies, and hauing tenne Greeks assaylling him at once (onely accompanied with two that could not escape) forced himselfe to make way through them, bestowing his blowes on all sides, that the Flanders themselues well perceiued, how hard a matter it had beene for them to haue ouerthrown, or defeated his company, if the rest had retayned his courage, and resolution. But hee being ouercharged with multitudes, was in the ende sore wounded, and beaten downe: where being thus taken, and disarmed, they only can iudge, that haue vndergone the like danger (if any such there be) what thoughts possessed his minde, when in this change of fortune hee found himselfe forsaken of his own men, & nowe in the handes of a trustlesse, bloody, and barbarous people,

The miſerie of Sir *Thomas Sherly* his impriſonment in a Turkiſh Iſland.

THough it bee a heauy thing for a man to fall from a happie and proſperous eſtate into a wretched and lamentable condition, yet is affliction the true and perfect triall or touchſtone of the ſoule and mind of man: for ſhee makes a deepe ſearch into our inward parts, whether ſhee can finde a reſidence of thoſe heauenly and humane vertues, that in the time of calamitie ought to be in euery Chriſtian: whereof, ſhee found ſuch ſtore in the immutable mind of this moſt worthie gentleman, that notwithſtanding this ſorlorne and miſerable change of his eſtate, her neuertheles held on the ſetled courſe of that confidence and conſtancie, that he before had in the time of his proſperitie. But to returne to our Hiſtory: Sir Thomas and two of his men being thus taken, and in the hands of ſome of the Inhabitants, nine of them were reſolued to kil him, howbeit the tenth by intreatie and perſwaſion ſaued his life; but they ſtript him of all hee had, euen to his bootes and ſtockings, and binding his handes with one of his garters led him backe bare footed through the rocke

rocke, so into the Towne. In all which time there was not a Grecian man or woman that they met by the way, but either did or assaild to strike him: His Shippe staide 3. dayes after in the harbor, but neuer made any attempt either by force or intreaty for his deliuerie. All the while the shippe staid there, they kept him in irons, but when the ship was gone, they tooke them off, and vsed him in better manner then he expected from the handes of so barbarous a people. Here was he kept prisoner for the space of a whole moneth, and from thence was sent in a small open boate to Nigro Ponte, and there deliuered to the Caia, for so is the principall officer of that Iland called: at the first hee was vsed kindly, and intreated well, but safly kept, and watched euery night with a guard of eight men, 4. Turkes, and 4. Greekes. After the end of fiue dayes, he sent him a Ianissarie to carry his letters to the English Consul of Petralle, which was 5. dayes iourney from thence, howbeit hee returned no answere of his letters from the Consull: but vpon the Ianissaries returne, hee was presently committed into a darke dungeon, & with a great gally chaine, bound fast with a flame that was before taken, which grieued him worst of all.

He continued in this loathsome prison, from the 20. of March, 1602. vntil the 25. of Iuly 1603.

during

The miſerie of Sir *Thomas Sherly* his impriſonment in a Turkiſh Iſland.

THough it bee a heauy thing for a man to fall from a happie and proſperous eſtate into a wretched and lamentable condition, yet is affliction the true and perfect triall or touchſtone of the ſoule and mind of man: for ſhee makes a deepe ſearch into our inward parts, whether ſhee can finde a reſidence of thoſe heauenly and humane vertues, that in the time of calamitie ought to be in euery Chriſtian: whereof, ſhee found ſuch ſtore in the immutable mind of this moſt worthie gentleman, that notwithſtanding this ſodaine and miſerable change of his eſtate, her neuertheles held on the ſetled courſe of that confidence and conſtancie, that he before had in the time of his proſperitie. But to returne to our Hiſtory: Sir Thomas and two of his men being thus taken, and in the hands of ſome of the Inhabitants, nine of them were reſolued to kil him, howbeit the tenth by intreatie and perſwaſion ſaued his life; but they ſtript him of all hee had, euen to his boots and ſtockings, and binding his handes with one of his garters, led him backe bare footed through the

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during

13

during which time, his best diet was but b
and water, and his warmest lodging, the
ground: hauing oftentimes besides the mi
of his imprisonment, many threates and m
cess sent him, sometimes of death, sometim
the Gallies; being thus out of al hope of libe
and in a daily expectation of death, without
comfort, but such as his patience ministred
to him, where nothing was presented to the
or eare, but matter of horror and dispaire
did he still retaine in his mind, that guida
command of his affections, as they were n
much moued, or inwardly disturbed with
outward distraction of his sences. In this
hee wrote diuerse letters to the English
ballador at Constantinople, intreating him
in regard of his country, hee would deale
the Admirall Bashaw (whose prisoner he in
was) for his inlargement, protesting tha
he was a gentleman, (whose name and fa
hee knew well) he would in as short time a
could possibly requite his kindnes at full t
contentment. But prisons are like gra
where a man, though aliue, is neuertheles
ried from the regard, or respect of any; fo
Embassador did not answere any of his let
but told the Bashaw hee might vse him a
ding to his discretion. During this time o
miserable imprisonment, some or other ha

for

formed the Bashaw, that hee was able to pay 50. thousand Chickeno's for his ransome: whereupon the Bashaw sent him guarded by 4. Cappages, (whome wee here call Pursiuants) from Nigro Ponte to Constantinople. Thus were his miseries ended in one place, to bee begun and continued in another.

His miserie in his imprisonment *in Constantinople.*

The sicke man that shifteth place, yet alters not his disease, findes little comfort in the change of ayre, or climate, for that the nature of sickness doth kill, or controule that pleasure and delight, which commonly keepes company with a healthfull bodie. Such was the condition of Sir Thomas in his remoue from Nigro Ponte to Constantinople, for both his vsage by the way, and his entertainment there gaue him small cause of comfort, in that only he found the place was changed, but not the nature of his imprisonment.

Betweene Nigro Ponte and Constantinople is fiue hundreth miles, & all that way he was carried vpon a Moyle, riding vpon a pack-saddle with a great [illegible] chaine about his legges, and another a[illegible]e, and many times his

legges bound vnder the horſe belly, ſometime
he lay in houſes, ſometimes vnder trees, an
whenſoeuer he lay in any Towne where the
were any ſtocks, there they lodged him: & wh
they ſaild of ſuch a place, they bound his legg
together with a little chayne, beſides the gre
chaine about his waſte, & his hands faſt bo
with manacles of iron: his guard were the
Cappages which were ſent by the Baſhaw
would haue moued the patience of the b
tempered mind, to heare, & be forced to indu
the diſpightful taunts & approbrious ſpeeche
which though not by their language, yet
their fierce countenances and behauiours,
might well vnderſtand in all his iourney
twixt Nigro Ponte & Conſtantinople. The
after their ſetting forth, about three of the cl
in the after noone, they entred the Citie
mediately vpon his coming, he wrote againe
the Embaſſadour, giuing him to vnderſtand
cauſe of his imprizonment, together with
maiſter of his former blage, and the nature
his preſent miſery: he much importund him th
he would not leaue him in his calamitie, no
ſer him, being his Countryman, and a Gent
man, to ſpend his hope, his youth, his fortu
nay his life, in ſo vild and diſhonorable a pri
vnder the cruell tyranny of an vnbeleeuing p
ple. But hee flatly ſent him word, That
wo

would neither meddle nor make with him. Sir Thomas being thus left all desolate and disconsolate, still armed himselfe with his wonted patience, and stelled confidence against the horror of despaire, not suffering his minde to bee chayned, and fettered (as his bodie) with seruile thoughts and fearefull apprehensions: but in the freedome of his Spirite maintayned her libertie, and in the midst of all his feares, made hope the predominant.

The next day after his cõming to the Citie, he was brought before the Bashaw, who demanded what he made in the Arches, and why in that hostile manner against the law of Armes, and conditiõ of the League betwixt both kingdomes, without any leaue or admittance, hee had landed a forcible power, with purpose to spoyle and prey in that part of the Turkes Dominion. Sir Tho. answered, that being violently driuen into wants by the fortunes of the sea and his long trauels, hee was compelled to land, onely to refresh his men, and the rather in that country which hee knew to bee friend vnto his King. The Bashaw replyed againe, that his entrance was against law, and right and that hee was iustly his prisoner, & therupon asked him presently, and in peremptory manner, what ransome hee would pay for his deliuery. Sir Thomas told him he knew no reasõ he should be

enforced to pay any ranſome being in a friendes handes, whome neither in ſubſtance nor circumſtance he had offended: & that if his cauſe were rightly ſcand by an impartial Iudge, together with the long time and vilde manner of his impriſonment, it would bee thought but equity, that he himſelfe ſhould both require, and receiue a ſufficient recompence for the wrongs and miſeries that he had ſuſtained. Finally, he told the Baſhaw that he held him in his own conceit and opinion, to be too iuſt and honorable to demand a ranſome of him, that neuer deſerued to bee a priſoner. But (to be briefe) the Baſhaw told him that he knew he was a malefactor, and that his acts were violent and indirect, which hee auerd he could not anſwere, or otherwiſe the Embaſſadour would not haue abandoned him: withal proteſted with a high voyce, & ſtearne countenãce, that he would haue 50. thouſand Chickeno's for his ranſome, or his head for ſatiſfaction. Sir Tho. doubting the crueltie of this barbarous Turke, and being much wearied & weakned with the miſery of a long and vilde impriſonment, to buy ſome eaſe and quietnes, was content to promiſe the payment of 12. thouſand Chickeno's, with condition that hee might bee well vſed, & weare no more irons: the proffer was neither taken, nor refuſed: howbeit a promiſe was made that he ſhould be wel intreated,

but

but it was ſlenderly kept: for hee was had preſently into the porters lodge in the great Turks Court, and put into a filthy common Gaole: where, though the firſt night hee had a good ſupper, hee founde no other bedde to lie vpon, but the colde ſtones: Howebeit, this had beene well, if worſe had not ſucceeded: for the Baſhaw belike hauing new intelligence both of his ſtate and aliance, & ſuppoſing that no better meanes could bee vſed for the recouery of his ranſome, then rough handling, gaue ſtraite charge that he ſhould from time to time be worſer handled then hitherto he had beene, ſince the firſt time of his impriſonment.

Whereupon, the next morning at breake of day hee was remooued to a worſer place, and both his feete put into the Stockes, a great yron chaine about his necke, both his hands tied before him, and his body ſtretcht out all along, with a great ſharpe ſtone laied vnder the raines of his backe; ſo that it was impoſſible for him to ſtirre, beeing alſo vexed continually with lyce, which was not the leaſt torment hee endured: ſo that hee often wiſhed that the ſentence of his death had beene pronounced, & did willingly frame his thoughts, and order his minde, to entertaine with patience the deſtinie of ſuch a doome: for this miſerie toucht him ſo

6

neere, that he was content to relinquish all hope and desire of life, and to meditate on nothing, but of death.

He continued in this estate, from Saturday the 23 of August, 1603. until the Tuesday following: in which time, hee was suffered to rise but 4. times in 24. houres. That Tuesday, about nine of the cloche, he was brought againe into the presence of the Bashaw, as he sate in open Court, where he renued his olde demaunde of fiftie thousand Chickeno's. All Christian Embassadours haue in the Bashawes Court continually two Interpreters, to haue a care and regard of such causes and occurrents, as may concerne their Country. This day the English Embassador had none there. belike to auoyde the importunities that Sir Thomas in this his Tragicke state might haue vsed. But to return to the Bashaw his demand: Sir Thomas answered him, that hee found little constancy in his wordes; that if his life might make satisfaction, that was in his power: and more iust, and honourable it were for him to take it, then to prolong it still with torment: for his owne part, hee would promise no more, because hee could performe no more. To be briefe, he told him, hee might haue his life, but neuer his demaund. The Bashaw neuer replied, but presently commanded his head should bee stricken off. But though

though he was rash in the doome, he did deliberate in the deede: for Sir Thomas was carried backe into prison, where though hee found rather an increase, then any mittigation of his former torments, yet was his life still preserued by the miraculous power of Almightie God.

The

17

The Continuation of Sir *Thomas Sherleys* miserie in his imprisonment in Constantinople.

SIr Thomas beeing thus returned into prison, and his old torments renuing, hauing small hope of life, and lesse expectation of release, euery houre awayting the execution of his doome; a certaine Iewe dwelling in the Citie, vnderstanding his imprisonment, and his vild manner of handlin[illegible] and that he was also a Gentleman of accou[illegible], and estimation in his Country: in pittie and compassion of his estate, found the meanes to come and speake with him in prison: where, after a few salutations, the Iew r[illegible]med with him in this manner. As you are a [illegible] er [illegible] your birth, and language, to th[illegible] ion; so you also seeme to bee strange [illegible] igno[illegible]t of their Natures & Conditions. I haue [illegible] d [illegible] your long imprisonment, and though I [illegible] not the cause, yet I grieue much at the [illegible]ner of your handling. You shall doe well in t[illegible], rather to follow my counsell, that haue a little experience of their customes, then wilfully to cast your selfe away by ignorance. Be ruled by me, and make promise of this great summe of money to the Bashawe, but

but take a long time for the paiment. It can bee no way prejudiciall to you, if you way your owne state, and his case aright: for if your King hold his amitie with the Turke, and that the league bee continued, whereof there is yet no doubt, you may before the prefixt day taken for the payment, by the benefit of your King, bee freed without ransome. If that faile, and a farre lesse summe be brought in the meane time, and that he findes there is small hope of more; they will rather accept that, though it be little, then hazard your life, and so loose all. And I will also giue you a further comfort, which though it proceedes but from mine owne opinion, without particular intelligence of any such matter, (for in this blindfolded state of Turkie, men may obserue, howbeit knowe nothing, but to obey:) This Bashaw, this great aduersarie of yours, that now hath your life in pursuite, is like ere long to loose his owne, for the nature and qualitie of his place will not hold an officer long.

Sir Thomas hauing a Woolfe by the care, wherein there was danger, either to hold or let goe: doubting whether he were best follow the counsell of a Iewe, or trust the cruelty of a Turke: yet hauing well wayed his wordes, wherein he could finde nothing that sauoured of deceipt, hee thought it best to follow his aduice. And so holding that determination, he found meanes shortly

ly to ſend vnto the Baſhaw, to whom he pro
ſed fourtie thouſand Chickeno's, conditiona
to haue reaſonable day for the paiment, and
the meane time to be vſed like a Gentleman,
bee kept in a houſe by himſelfe, and not to
troubled with all manner of Raſcals: to h
allowed him two hundred Aſpers a day for
diet, which is tenne ſhillings ſterling, and a
uant to waite vpon him.

The Baſhaw was glad to receiue this pro
and promiſed him more then he demanded: t
he ſhould haue a good houſe, and a faire gard
that he ſhould haue two hundred Aſpers a
allowed him, and two ſeruants, at his cho
either men or women to attend vpon him:
that for his money he ſhould haue good mea
& wine, becauſe (quoth the Baſhaw) I will h
you contented.

Though Sir Thomas was glad of
proffer, yet was there an occaſion minis
very ſoone after to diſlike it: for the n
day the Engliſh Embaſſadour wrote vnto
that hee was ſorry for his error, as for
impriſonment, and that hee intangled himſ
into an intricate labyrinth: out of the which
could not winde himſelfe, without payment
the money. He therefore aduiſed him, to ren
his promiſe, and by no meanes to accept the
Baſhawes proffer: for if he did, he was either tie

his woꝛde, oꝛ his life to the Turkes diſpoſing: and to comfoꝛt him withall, hee told him that within tenne daies hee would pꝛocure his releaſe, get him home to his owne houſe, and become his Baile.

Whereupon Sir Thomas truſting the Embaſſadours pꝛomiſe, refuſed the Baſhawes pꝛoffer, and ſo was carried backe into his olde pꝛiſon, where with great miſerie and diſtreſſe, hee lay long after.

About Michaelmas after, this Viſior Baſhawe his great Aduerſarie was hangd, accoꝛding to the Iewes Pꝛopheſie, which gaue him cauſe to entertaine a newe hope of his Deliuerie: foꝛ pꝛeſently vpon the death of the Baſhawe, hee wꝛote againe to the Embaſſadour, requeſting him that now he would remember him, oꝛ neuer, foꝛ nowe was the time, if it pleaſed him to extend his credit in the Court, to pꝛocure his Releaſe, his Aduerſarie beeing dead, and no barre in the way to hinder it: and this hee did with the greater inſtance importune, becauſe (quoth hee) I am not able to holde out long, hauing endured ſo many grieuous, and ſtrange afflictions: and beeing ſo much weakened with the tedious and miſerable indurance of the ſame.

Howbeit, the Embaſſadour returned him

this discomfortable answere, That hee could doe nothing, till there were a newe Visior Bashawe ordained in his place, and then he would doe what he could for him.

It was tenne dates before there was a new one made: As soone as hee was installed, the Embassadour (as Sir Thomas was informed) dealt with him for his libertie: but to no purpose, for the Bashaw answered him, that it lay not in his power to doe him any good, for that hee was a prisoner belonging to the great Turke, and therefore could not bee deliuered without his consent. Whereupon the Embassadour preferred a petition to the great Turke in his behalfe, who presently gaue commandement hee should bee enlarged the day following, which was Thursday: and vndoubtedly, had the Embassadour not slacked this matter, but presently laid hold vpon the Turkes commaund, it had beene an easie matter to haue set him at libertie that night. But whether it was the too much confidence that hee had in the Turkes variable and vncertaine humour, or that other businesse and intendements of his owne carried his thoughts other waies: or that it was so ordained, that Sir Thomas his miseries should not yet haue ende, I cannot tell, but the matter of his release was lingred, till

the

the Sunday following. At which time, vpon new aduertisements the commandement of his libertie was reuersed, and hee retained still in prison, loaden with more cares, and lesse hope then euer he had.

The maner of Sir *Thomas Sherley his deliuery, by the benefit of the* King of Englands princely and gratious letters to the *Turke.*

THe Marchant after a long, & dangerous voyage, hauing recouered with safetie the Hauen of his desire, though vtterly lost the fruit of all his labours, recounts with pleasure the perils past, leauing a glad memoriall to be told in after times by his posteritie: for Contraria contrariis magis elucescunt, Contrary is best knowne by his contrary: we should neuer know the excellencie of rest, but by labour; nor of plentie but by want; nor of safty but by danger; nor of libertie, but by restraint. And I doubt not also but Sir Thomas, together with the pleasure that he now conceiues in the remembrance of his forepassed miseries, doth not forget in his daily prayers the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiuing, vnto that diuine power that preserued him so wonderfully in all his troubles, and deliuered him so happily, euen from the very gate, and gulfe of death and danger. But to return to Turkie, for wee haue not yet brought him to

England

gland. Wit in a fortnight after the coun-
maund of his deliuery, the great Turke died,
ing his sonne, (a boy of some 14. yeares) to
ceed him: sir Thomas in this new world, re-
es a new hope of his deliuery, and not slack-
to lay hold of any occasion, writes againe to
Embassadour, requesting him with much
ortunitie, that it would please him to take
opportunitie of this time for his release, for
he had a hope, the yong King whose mind
s flexible, might easily bee wrought to deale
tiously with him. Howbeit the Embassa-
r sent him word, that they boy King could
im no good, he being by reason of his youth
er gouernment and protection: till either the
nirall came, who was then vpon the con-
s of Turkie; or the Protector, who was
tly to returne out of Egypt. At the arriuall
ither of them (whosoeuer was first) he pro-
d he would sollicite him in his behalfe, and
bt not but hee should soone worke the
nes of his deliuery; in the meane time hee
led him to comfort himselfe, for he would not
ermit any occasion proffered to doe him
d Sir Thomas lingered on this hope, and
e out the brunt of many a cold and bitter
re, vntill the first of December, at what time
Admirall was returned: who being impor-
ed by the Embassador; answere was made,
that

that hee would not deale with the Prisoner, till the comming of the Protector. Not long after the Protector returned, whome the Embassador belike finding untractable, soone gaue ouer his suite.

The first day the Protector sate in Judgement, was Christmas day; before whome Sir Thomas was sent for to appeare, & this day also the Embassadour had no Interpreter there. The Visior Bashaw hauing called him before him, askt him why hee was committed to prison? Sir Thomas answered boldly, that his fortune, and the mistaking of his attempt and enterprise in the Iland was first the cause of his restraint, but the malice and ill opinion that Hasham Bashaw conceiued against him, without cause, had held him so long a poore and miserable prisoner: Honorably desiring the Protector, that sith there was nothing questionable that might touch his life, except the enfore't power, and extent of authoritie; and that if any fault were committed, his punishment was greater then the crime: That it would please him now at last to giue him his liberty. But here was no such grace seated in the Protectors heart, for without any reply, processe, or order of law, he gaue a present, and peremptory command, That hee with his two men should be hang'd. It booted him not to aske why, but hauing prepared his mind before to such an

horror,

horror, and liuing [illegible] in a continuall expectance thereof, hee yeelded himselfe willingly thereunto; for he knew [illegible] nought but his death would satisfie the [illegible]me. Hereupon was Sir Thomas & his two men bound all together, and lead presently away towards the place of execution: what could he wish in such a case (besides his diuine meditations) but that his mind & thoughts might suddainly bee transported into England, to execute his tongues office, (that is) to commend his humble duty to his Father, and his [illegible]d remembrance to his friends and allyes; to [illegible] them vnderstand the miseries of his imprisonment, and the vildness of his death, occasioned by the trecherie and cowardice of his own men: from thence he might wish them sodainly [illegible]ed to Spaine and Persia, that his honorable [illegible]en might vnderstand the manner of his life and death, that in their hostile imployments [illegible] the Turkes, they might bee sufficiently [illegible]ed of his death. But God did suddainly possesse the heart of one of the Interpreters to the Venetian Embassador with a Christian [illegible]tie, & regard of his estate, who sodainly [illegible]ted (for o therwise that had bin too late) to the [illegible]rotector, beseeching him that hee would not in his furie take away the life of so gallant [illegible]ntleman, vpon bare surmises [illegible]ithily a prisoner,

(and

22

(and that but ſuppoſed) being no greater, i
might pleaſe him rather to take his ranſom
then his life. At the firſt the Protector was ve
ry obſtinate, being importuned, and hauing
hope of the gaine of 40. thouſand Chickeno's
(which were proffered) made him a little to re
lent: and ſo hee commanded to ſtay his Execu
tion. Thus Sir Thomas brought from th
place of death, and preſently carryed to ano
ther place little better, it being a priſon calle
the ſeuē Towers, where he was put into a mi
ſerable darke dungeon, and extreame cold
There he continued till one of the clocke in th
afternoone the next day; at which time th
Embaſſador hauing vnderſtood of the miſery
of that place, ſent one of his men to the Gaole
to intreat him, that he might bee remoued to
ſome better place: whereupon hee was had out
of the dungeon, and put together with his two
men, into a little ſhed, but two yardes ſquare
built againſt a wall; hauing neither cloathes
bed, fire, nor any good meat. In this ſtate he
continued fourteene dayes, in extreame cold
weather, of froſt and ſnow: during which time,
one of his men periſhed, and died euen of ver
cold: and he himſelfe was ſo benummed in all
his limbes, as he feared he ſhould neuer again
haue the vſe of them. In this poore eſtate he
continued till the beginning Aprill, 1604. at
which

ch time the re ... re Lette ... it
is Maiestie to the great Turke, and m
his Fathers for before th ... time,
ued no newes out of E ... ...
by negligence, or some ... ... it, ... ter-
were lost; Notwithstãd ... ... or h
ey, he was admitted to ... r,
to hire a Seruant to attend ... n, ...
ll a prisoner, and hauin ... ... ward
t him. Thus he continued till ...
following; In which time ... -
vnderstanding of his gr... ... ap-
together with the losse ... ... ef
er Letters, and his S... ... present ...
stood) became againe an humble suiter to
ing in his Sonnes behalfe, and eftsoones
ned his Maiesties gratious letters to the
Turke for his deliuery: howbeit those let-
ld not worke his release, for hee was still
nued in prison: But by meanes of them he
o torture, nor torment inflicted vpon him,
fore, but continued a prisoner till the mid-
Nouember. 1605. At which time his Ma-
f his Princely grace and fauour, direc-
wo Letters to the Turke, of greater force
efore: by vertue of which, and God as-
) he was deliuered, vpon Friday, the sixt
cember, in the yeare aforesaid: which was
s manner. The Protector Bashaw that

 Day

day came in person to the prison, and ca
him to be brought forth, delivered him, tog
with his man, into the hands of the Lord
ballador with these words, Hee is your
ner till the morning. Thus being delivered
not absolutely freed; the Lord Embassad
ceived him, promising to send him the
morning to the Duana, which is the nam
give to their principall Court: becau
Bashaw told him the Emperour held h
be his lawfull prisoner, & that he had fo
his life unto him. Howbeit to gratifie the
of England, hee was pleased to give hi
present to his King, and therefore hee sho
delivered to his Ma. officers in open Co

The next day following, being Sat
he was brought into the Duana, there w
great doubt or question made of his del
only the Testados (who is, as we resume
the L. Treasurer) cast forth a word abo
Kings Letters, adviſing the Bashaw to co
what he did, in the delivery of him, for th
seemed to be a great man.

The Cadiliscar, (that is as it were the
Judge in deciding mens causes) answerc
knew that well enough, and it was so ge
understood, for so great Kings, (quoth he)
the Majestie of England, use not to se
meane men: and that their Emperour ha

ly giuen him to the King of great Britaine, and therefore willed him to holde his peace: but his man ran a dangerous fortune that day, for diuers great men of the court stood much against him, affirming the Bashaw had no reason to deliuer him, because he was neither mentioned in his Maiesties Letters, nor in the Emperours graunt. But the Bashaw hauing vnder hand the promise of a great summe of money, after a speech made, and some solemnitie vsed, deliuered both. Howbeit, the Monday following, being the 16. of December, remembring himselfe, began to finde his error, and to bee afraid that hee had runne into danger for releasing of his man, and thereupon presently sent to the Lord Embassadour, that hee would send both Sir Thomas & his man to him againe. The L. Embassadour went to the Bashaw himselfe, refusing to send either of them backe, and with much adoe perswaded the Bashaw, for though he found no danger in Sir Thomas, yet hee feared much the Bashaw had a purpose to stay his man: and Sir Thomas was very loath to haue his man returned againe to his miserable kennell. The Turke is very strict and precise in punishing faults in his Officers, for that very Euening the Bashaw was depriued of his place, for no other cause, but deliuering of his man without Commission.

2.1

Thus ended the t[illegible] ble and mi
of Sir Thomas Shelley in his imprisonm
which beginning in the Island where he
first taken, the 15. of Ianuarie, in the yeare 1
was afterwards continued in Nigro Ponte
at last ended in Constantinople vpon a Fr
the 6. of December, 1605. So that the v
ti[illegible] nent was 3. yeares, sa
[illegible]ewe [illegible] and [illegible]ere is to bee noted wh
nam[illegible] impression of duty and regar
counter[illegible]ce [illegible]ings Letter makes i
heart[illegible] [illegible] though in places far
mote. [illegible] m passadour that before
time [illegible] but [illegible] assist him in all his att
and intreati[illegible] [illegible]d was many times afra
speake in h[illegible] [illegible], and often refused to
ble himselfe in th[illegible] usinesse; vpon the rec
his Maiesti[illegible] [illegible]rrers, stood so stoutly by
that he flatly refused to send Sir Thomas o
man backe, notwithstanding the strickt
mand of the Visior Bashaw, who in his
was a man of principall authoritie in the c
trey. Sir Thomas staied in Constantinop
free man) from the time of his deliuerie, w
was the 6. of December, vntill the 15. of Febr
following, 1605. During which time, hee t
pleasure to solace himselfe there, where b
he had endured so much sorrow and miserie
king a view and suruey of the seat, and seiti

on of the Citie, obſeruing their lawes, cuſtoms, and ceremonies, beholding their Courts, Synagogues, and Temples, with other things not vnworthy a ſtranger o ruation. And vpon the 15. of February : :t ted from Conſtantinople in a Ragouſian), called the Maria de la Roſaria, and lan den Callipoly the 19. of the ſame moneth, from t to Naples, and ſo at laſt to England: where ſ y receiued of his Father, ar ter e now liues by ; t Maieſt r.

FINIS.

SIR ANTHONY *erley* his Aduentures, and Voy-*age into* Perſia.

Ankind doeth vniuſtly, and without cauſe complaine of the ſtate and condition of his life, for that it is fraile, ſubiect to infirmities, of a ſhort continuance, and gouerned rather by Fortune, then by Vertue. But if we ſhall conſider what excellent ſparks ıamentthere are yet left in Mans nature, notwithing the ſpoile of ſome, which by the corruption of n, is vniuerſally contracted vnto all: and that we d but deſcend into our minds, to ſee what matworth there is, or might be lodged there, both for e, Actiue, and Contemplatiue: we ſhould not find inde ſo wholly depraued in his degenerate naut that we may obſerue ſome ſignes and tokens t in him, of the notable light and reſplendant e of his firſt creation, which by the two principall whereon the mind conſiſteth, viz. Vnderſtanding ill, and the faculties belonging vnto them, may e made manifeſt, what notable memorials both ſtudies, and trauels, haue beene recorded to the , and worthy to bee continued to all ages, vntill

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e compounded, and agreed betweene them, that
ey was ſtayed.

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: the Duke gaue him Princely entertainment.
ıg a mightie and Courtly banquet vnto him, of al
of Italian delicates: but being ſoone tyred with
ıaſures of Venice, in May following, hauing
ıthers compounded for one Italian ſhippe, in one
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:d to the diſgrace of the Italians, and the honour of
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Of Sir *Anthony Sherleys* entertainment in *Perſia*, and of his imployments to many Chriſtian Princes, to ioyne in League againſt the *Turke*.

TO ſet downe the whole proces of Sir Anthony his voiages and trauels, both by Sea, and Land, with his variable fortunes in them, from the time of his departure out of England, till his comming into Perſia, and the manner of his receiuing, and vſage in ſeuerall Courts of many forraine Princes, were a Subiect of it ſelfe, fit for a large volume, which happely my ſelf or ſome other more worthy (vpon better intelligence of the occurrents thereof) may hereafter publiſh to the world, as a matter worthy of memoriall. I will not relate his comming into Perſia, his honorable entertainment there, and high imployments in thoſe parts according to the notes & inſtructions I haue receiued.

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He continued for the ſpace of 10 weekes in Venice, where the Duke gaue him Princely entertainment, ſending a mightie and Courtly banquet vnto him, of all ſorts, of Italian delicates: but being ſoone tyred with the pleaſures of Venice, in May following, hauing with others compounded for one Italian ſhippe, in one and twentie dayes he landed in an Iſland called Zane. In which time hee was much diſtreſſed for want of victuals, certaine Italians being in the ſhippe, vſing them vnkindly, of whome they could not get any for loue or money. Howbeit ſome Perſians that were likewiſe in the ſhippe, releeued them, and did very kindly ſupplie their wants. There fell alſo a iarre betweene the Engliſh, and the Italians, about the baffeling of one of their Countrey, for words of Contumely, ſpoken againſt the late Queenes Maieſtie, which in the end was pacified to the diſgrace of the Italians, and the honour of the Engliſh. At Zane he ſtayed 10. dayes, & was driuen to take Sea in a little old open boate, in which he paſſed with danger into the Iſle of Candie, where he ſtayed 12. dayes, and was honourably intreated of the Gouernour of that Iſle, it being vnder the Venetian State. From thence he paſſed into the Iſle of Ciprus, which is part of the Turkes Dominions: Here the Italians that

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before had iarred with them in the ſhippe (being la
before them in the Iland, and bearing in mind
old grudge) had ſo incenſed the Inhabitants of C
againſt Sir Anthony, and his company, by te
them that they were Pirates, and Rouers, wa
onely for prey and ſpoyle: that Sir Anthony an
company were no ſooner lãded, but they were ſtay
the Turkes, and threatned to be ſent priſoners to
ſtantinople, but this ſtorme was with a little m
ſoone ouerblowne.

From Ciprus hee purpoſed to paſſe into the
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for that paſſage, but contrary windes droue him
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they were driuen to endure many villanies, and a
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borders of that Riuer. From hence he ſent to An
to hire certaine Ianiſſaries to ſafeconduit him to
po, being 6. dayes iourney. At Aleppo he was
honoured, and reſpected by the Engliſh Conſull
other Marchants there reſident. Sir Anthony ſt
at Aleppo 6. weekes, after which, hauing receiue
Baſſhaws paſſe, (which is gouernour of that place)
ther with the Conſuls, and Viceconſuls for their
conduit, through the Turkes Countrie, hee proſe
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Court and abiding being at that time vpon the Riuer
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company being brought (after they had kiſt his hands)
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they were Engliſh Marchants, and come to trafficke in
thoſe parts: the King was very deſirous to ſee their
Marchandize, which they not daring to contradict; hee
borrowed without any ſpecialtie, thirtie yardes of the
richeſt cloth of ſilver, to be payed, ad Calendas Græcas.
From thence hee iourned to Babylon, where, by the
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great deale of plate from Sir Anthony, made of pure
Emerald, which hee pretended to ſend as a preſent to
the Perſian King. Hauing ſtayed a month or more in
Babylon, hee receiued Letters from Aleppo, wherein
hee was counceiled to make what haſt hee could from
thence, for that their were letters ſhortly to come to Ba-
bylon, by which the Baſhaw had a ſtricht commaund to
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Anthony made what haſt he could out of Babylon, be-
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the waſte Countrey of the Medes, in company of a Ca-
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fines of Perſia.

Of Sir *Anthony Sherleys* entertainment in *Persia*, and of his imployments to many Christian Princes, to ioyne in League against the *Turke*.

TO set downe the whole proces of Sir Anthony his voiages and trauels, both by Sea, and Land, with his variable fortunes in them, from the time of his departure out of England, till his comming into Persia, and the manner of his receiuing, and vsage in seuerall Courts of many forraine Princes, were a subiect of it selfe, fit for a large volume, which happely my selfe or some other more worthy (vpon better intelligence of the occurrents thereof) may hereafter publish to the world, as a matter worthy of memoriall. I will now relate his comming into Persia, his honorable entertainment there, and high imployments in those partes, according to the notes & instructions I haue receiued.

Sir Anthony after his long and wearie iourneis, at last entered ỳ Kingd of Persia his Countrey, hauing his brother Robert Sherly in his company, who still continued with him in all his trauels, a kind and naturall partaker of all his fortunes. He found his entertainment good, the climate healthfull, the soyle fruitfull, and full of pleasure; the people ciuill, and very gentle; farre differing from the nature of the Turkes, whose Countrey hee had already passed: Insomuch that hee wondred with himselfe, that being so little difference (as there is) betweene them in climate, there should be so great diuersitie in condition. The borderers vnderstanding that his comming was to their King, attended

ed him with the more regard, and obseruance, and as he past, sent past before to the principall Officers eir townes, and citties, to giue notice of his com- g, where he wanted not any thing that was worthy ceptance, both for himselfe, and his traine. When ame neere Casbin (their Capital city in those parts) nt word to the principall Gouernor, to giue him to erstand what he was, and that hee was come to see King, hearing of his worth. Whereupon the Gouer- r prepared one of the Kings horses for him, richly ished, and appointed many gentlemen of the best toning to entertaine him But Sir Anthony not de- us of any solemne entertaiment, beeing in his tra- ing apparell, (his carriage yet behinde) and vnfur- ed of shewe, stole by night at vnawares into the ci- Howbeit the Gouernor, the next morning, accompa- d with diuers of the chiefe Gentlemen of the Kings se, with certaine Officers also of the Citie, came to lodging, where after many Courtly salutations, ac- ding to the custome of the Countrey, hee told him, he s welcom, and that his presence would be very gra- s, and acceptable to the King: in whose absence, hee uld not want those things, which either his owne th deserued, or the citie could afford, for his plea- e, or prouision: and that hee would speedily direct- ts into the King (who was then in Person in the rres of the Tartarians, his borderers) to inform his ssedie of his comming: and that in the meane time he uld rest, and solace himselfe in the Citie. Sir Anthony ue him thanks, and after some complement between m, they parted for the time each from other.

The next day, a post was dispatched to the King to ie him notice, that a Christian, a man of some account

and

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and reckoning, very well accompanied, vnderstanding of his great fame and power, was come from farre to see him, and to doe him honour.

The King sent word backe, that he should be well intreated, vntill his owne returne. In which meane time, the Gouernor of the citie, and the Kings Steward, did many times feast Sir Anthony, & his company, bringing them to the Kings Palace gate, to doe that homage that all Strangers vse to doe: viz. To kisse the entrance of his Palace 3. times.

Not many daies after, the King made his returne towards Casbin, and approching neere vnto the citie, sent to the Governor, giuing him commandement, that hee should furnish Sir Anthony & his company with horses, the next day to meete him on his way, being then not farre from the citie. Which being performed accordingly, Sir Anthony set forward towards the King, in this manner.

His whole company past not the number of fyue. their apparell being rich, and differing from the Persians, made a faire and delightfull shewe: Sir Anthony himselfe in cloath of gold, and his brother Robert in cloth of siluer, both their vpper and vnder coates: some Gentlemen of his traine, hauing their vpper coats of cloth of siluer, their nether coates of silke. The chiefe of his seruants in silke vnder coats, the vpper crimson veluet: the rest in a faire kind of stuffe, all their vpper coats being watched Damaske. The King came forward, in princely and triumphant manner, in honor of a late obtained victory, against the Tartars: hauing a thousand of their heads aduanced vpon Pikes, and carried before him, according to the custome of the countrey.

Sir Anthony being brought in presence of the King, dismoun-

nted his horſe, ſeruing the manner of the coun-
d comming towards the King, bowed downe
y, to kiſſe his foote: which the King perceiuing,
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The King sent word backe, that he should be well intreated, vntill his owne returne. In which meane time, the Gouernor of the citie, and the Kings Steward, did many times feast Sir Anthony, & his company, bringing them to the Kings Palace gate, to doe that homage that all Strangers vse to doe: viz. To kisse the entrance of his Palace 3. times.

Not many daies after, the King made his returne towards Casbin, and approching neere vnto the citie, sent to the Gouernor, giuing him commandement, that hee should furnish Sir Anthony & his company with horses, the next day to meete him on his way, being then not farre from the citie. Which being performed accordingly, Sir Anthony set forward towards the King, in this manner.

His whole company past not the number of xxvi. their apparell being rich, and differing from the Persians, made a faire and delightfull shewe: Sir Anthony himselfe in cloath of gold, and his brother Robert in cloth of siluer, both their vpper and vnder coates: some Gentlemen of his traine, hauing their vpper coats of cloth of siluer, their nether coates of silke. The chiefe of his seruants in silke vnder coats, the vpper crimson veluet: the rest in a faire kind of stuffe, all their vpper coats being watched Damaske. The King came forward, in princely and triumphant manner, in honor of a late obtained victory, against the Tartars: hauing a thousand of their heads aduanced vpon Pikes, and carried before him, according to the custome of the country.

Sir Anthony being brought in presence of the King, dis-

dismounte his horse, obseruing the manner of the countrey, and comming towards the King, bowed downe his body, to kisse his foote: which the King perceiuing, did preuent, for in an vnusuall manner he suddainly put his hand betweene his mouth, and his foote, and so in a princely fauour gaue him his hand to kisse. The rest of his company, according to the custome, performed that dutie.

The King hauing welcomed Sir Anthony, caused him againe to be mounted, and so holding their way towards the city, Sir Anthony riding next vnto the King: many signes and tokens of fauour and acceptáce were all the way shewed vnto him.

Hauing entered the citie, and the state and solemnity of the triumph being that time to be performed, according to the custome, in honour of the late successfull victorie, the King commaunded one of his greatest men to accompany Sir Anthony, and to conuey him and his company to the principall place of the city, there to behold the solemne manner of the triumph. Which done, and the King repaired to his Palace, he caused Sir Anthony to bee brought before him: who being by the Kings appointment, and his brother placed neere vnto him, sitting vpon his Throne, where he discoursed vnto the Sophi of Persia, his countrey, the state, power, & qualitie of his Prince, the religion, and conditions of the people, the manner of gouernment, with the nature and discipline of their warres: then he descended to particularize the cause, and the seuerall occurrents of his Trauels: Lastly, he declared the speciall matter and occasion that drew him into Persia: namely the fame and renowne that he heard of his Actes and Gouernment, and the inueterate hatred hee bare vnto the Turkes.

The King was highly pleased with his discourse, and al this while hauing well obserued his speech, gesture, and countenance, hee held him in his conceipt to bee of very honourable reckoning, which after Princely thankes giuen, and many graces and fauours shewne, hee made manifest: for he tooke Sir Anthony by the hand, & leade him into other inward Chambers, where beeing that night royally feasted, hee was after Supper by many principall Gentlemen of the Court, conuayed and attended to his lodging, which in a farre more sumptuous manner then before, was newly prouided for him. Not many daies after, the Persian King sent him a rich and costly present by his Steward, to demonstrate his loue, and the account and estimation he had of him.

Of the Manners, Conditions, and Cu-stomes of the Perſians.

OVr Engliſh nation within theſe fewe yeares, by reaſon of their trauels (wherein I ſuppoſe they are at this day ſecond to no countrey) haue ſuch knowledge, and experience of all people, of their cuſtoms and moitions, that it is an eaſie matter to controll a wri-r, that diſcourſeth only vppon report, except he be tru- and directly inſtructed, but ſo farre as I haue read & ard by the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as knowe ſom-hat, (& haue little cauſe to ſay more then they know) will be bolde, for the better vnderſtanding of thoſe at are ignorant, in ſome ſort, to relate the Manners & ont nions of the Perſians, as not impertinent to this eſent purpoſe.

For their deuotion, it is much after the Turkiſh cere-onies, their Prieſts ſomewhat differing in their Or-rs, and habit, their Temples and religious places, uch after their building and faſhion. The Perſian aieth to Mahomet, and Mortus Ally, The Turkes ith to them, and three oth- rs, that were Mahomets rnants: againſt which three, the Perſian ſtill inueighs, d is an enemie.

Their conceit of Chriſt, is, that hee was a great Pro-et, a moſt holy and religious man, beloued of God, & ighty both in deed and word, but no way to bee com-red to Mahomet, for Mahomet (ſay they) was that oſt excellent and final Prophet, through whoſe grace, rtue, and power, all things concerning the Reſurre-on, and ſaluation, are made full and perfect.

Further being ... ely gouerned by ... aturall and ... nal knowledge, ... iting the illumination of ... heauenly a ... owerfull Spirit to lighten the ... standing part of the ... le, with the inward appr... sion of the excellent misteries of faith, and man... demption, they affirme, that because God had ... no wife, nor neuer knew woman, it was therefo... possible that Christ could be his sonne: So hard a ... ter it is for naturall reason to comprehend the mist... of Faith. And therefore as Pallengenius saith i... Zodiake:

Succumbat ratio fidei, et Captiua quiescat.

But to leaue their re ... gion to themselues, and ... conuersion to his diuine ... power that hath their hea... his disposing, let vs s ... eake a little of the comm... ties that their Count ... affords. They haue ... plentie of silkes ... colours, great store of s... drugs, pearles, and ... etious stones, Carpets ... make of diuers kind ... in which workes they are ... lent. Their principal marchandise among themse... is, to buy and sell men and women in their ma... They are a people for the most part vnlearned, ... rant in all ki ... of liberall Sciences, yet are they ... warriours, polli ... d valiant, obseruing order ... discipline, they ... ue ... retofore beene held a p... fierce and vnciuill, little better then the Turkes; ... of late t ... y are growne very courteous, and respe... vnto stra ... ers ... e conuersation they haue ... bettred t ... r ... me ... conditions. Certaine Tal... and Pro ... be ... Persian, bord... vpon the Turkes ... ou ... gs predecess...

which he hopeth to recouer, being now better able then euer they were, or he himselfe hath beene in times past, for he hath lately taken in certaine other Townes, vpon the frontiers of the Turke, that will much aduantage him, whensoeuer he begins to warre. For the vndertaking whereof, Sir Anthony ceased not, during the time he lay in the Cittie, by all importune meanes, and forcible reasons, to animate and incense the Persian: alleaging how easie a matter it were for him, by his meanes, being a Christian, to ioyne many of the Christian Princes, his borderers, in League and friendship with him, & draw them to the assistance of these wars, both with supplies in his owne Countrey, and also with powerfull inuasions in many other places of the Turkes dominions, farre remote: that hee being thus driuen to sunder his forc[illegible] nto many partes, his armie should bee the weaker aga[illegible]st Persia, & hee himselfe being the head of this Lea[illegible] and combination, would be the surer guarded. H[illegible] further alleaged how honourable, and easie it would be for him not onely to recouer those his Townes an[illegible]rouinces, which now the Turke holds in his posse[illegible]n: But be also able in short time to winne vpon hi[illegible] euen in his owne Countrey, and that no time could [illegible]ter then now, for that of late hauing obtained a [illegible]eat victory against the Tartars hee had no cause to feare [illegible]n, they being so weakned with their ouerthrowe, t[illegible] it was an easie matter for his garrisons being ma[illegible] to keepe them from all incursions, or other Acts o[illegible]litie.

The Persian being tickled [illegible]th th[illegible], a proiect of Sir Anthonies, set the [illegible] [illegible]oun-cell and c[illegible] [illegible]rture. [illegible] [illegible] in worde[illegible] [illegible] o[illegible],

now nothing in his conceipt, and phantaſie, but plots, draughts, and ſtratagems, concerning this warre, and there was not a day paſt ouer his head, but hee would ſend for Sir Anthony and his brother, to conferre with him about theſe matters, ſometimes at midnight into his bedde chamber: at laſt the King and his Councell fully concluded and reſolued to further theſe deſignes, and negotiations in what they might, and by a ſpeciall direction from the King, and a generall conſent of all, Sir Anthony was made choiſe of, as a man moſt fit for theſe imployments: not onely for that he was a Chriſtian, and ſo might the rather induce the friends of his religion, to the vndertaking of this worthie enterprize; but alſo that he had ſuch an aſſured truſt, & confidence in his wiſedome, and reſolution, that hee thought nothing could miſcarry wherein he was imployed. So the managing of that was committed to Sir Anthony, and a great man of Perſia appointed to accompany him; but the whole burthen of that imployment, obee vpon Sir Anthony, who vndertooke it.

This concluded, they reſolued to depart, and to take their iourney from the Perſian Court, to ſome conuenient place, where they might bee imbarked to paſſe the Caſpian Seas: for their intent was firſt to the Emperour of Ruſsia, and ſo forward to other Princes. To ſhew how he was entertained in the ſeuerall Courts of ſuch Chriſtian Princes, as hee had to deale withall in thoſe affaires, is needles, for it may bee imagined, his entertainment to bee ſo great and honorable, as beſitted the State of ſuch worthy imployment. All things ſorted to his deſire, & expectation, but that this croſſe fell by the way, namely a iarre betweene Sir Anthony and the Peraſin, that accompanied him, who ſtriued

for

for the firſt place of that Embaſſage, albeit the diſpoſe thereof was wholy committed to the order and diſcretion of Sir Anthony: But his high Spirit not borne to brooke ſuch indignitie, did ſo thwart the Perſian in his pride, as that he followed his daring preſumption euen to his deepe diſgrace.

Of the Manners and Faſhions of the *Turkes*.

There are two ſorts of Turkes: the natural Turke, and the Renegado.

The Naturall Turke hath his originall in Scithia, not farre from the Caſpian Seas, and they are, & haue beene euer the moſt inhumane of all other Barbarians. Their manner of liuing is for the moſt part vnciuill, and vitious. For their vices, they are all Pagans, and Infidels, Sodomites, and Liars. They are a very ſtorneſull people, and their pride is ſo great, as it is not poſſible to be deſcribed. Next that, follo weth their crueltie; in which their Kings exceed, Nero, Calliggula, or any other Tyrant whatſoeuer. They take pleaſure in bloodie delights, and to ſee men put to death: For their breach of promiſe, they hold it an high, and commendable vertue: for they ſay, if a man ſpeake what hee thinketh, his purpoſes will be preuented.

Touching their Juſtice, that is the moſt ordinary Marchandize, that is bought and ſold amongſt them. For firſt the great Turke ſelleth all his offices, and gouernments to ſuch Baſhaws as will giue moſt for them: And the chiefe Viſior Baſhaw ſitteth euen in Judgement: If any other Baſhaw offer no little more then

3

then he giueth for his place, the Tyrant will presently send, and cut off his head without any further circumstance. So did he to Mustapha Bashaw, the last of December 1604. and to Hashan Bashaw in September 1605.

Their Renegadoes are for the most part Roagues, and the skum of the people, which being villaines and Atheists, vnable to liue in Christendome, are fled to the Turkes for succour, and releefe. And of these are most of the Bashawes made. Their auncient respect is now quite lost, and weakened, because the arrogance of this King, and the dissolute negligence of his three Predecessors, Selim, Amureth, and Mahomet, haue caused the Turkes to loose the awfull regard, which they vsed to beare their King in former times. His chiefest forces by land consist of Ianizaries: these Ianizaries are al made of the sonnes of Christians, that are taken from their Parents, when they are very young, and are called Tribute children. They are at the first diuided into two sorts, when they are first brought to Constantinople, e Adrianople: for in these parts, they are brought vp. The one sort, the Turkes call Hitch Oglandes: of them are made the Sphayes. These are horsemen, and haue fiftéen Aspers a day, he that hath most: but many of them but twelue. The other are called Iam Oglandes, of these are made the Ianizaries: no Ianizarie hath aboue nine Aspers a day: many of them but fiue. The manner of the fights the Turkes vse, are strange, and altogether vnsouldierlike, for they are all vnarmed, and the horsemen haue for weapons, a Launce de gay, a bowe and arrowes, and a Semitary, which is their best weapon. They weare no armor, nor euer fight in ranke, or troope, but disperse themselues, and come to fight more like mē

that

would play at iogo de taro , or iogo de caro , then
uldiers. Of the foote: the Ianisaries doe vse a certain
re, as long as a Musket, and the hight of a Calliuer,
ch makes it carrie farre: they haue very good Match
e, but no good powder, but what they haue got from
rthrowne Christians , or els brought them out of
gland. The other sort carrie halfe Pikes , or short ar-
nd their bodies vnarmed.

The Turkes are beyond all measure, a most insolent,
rbous, and insulting people , euer prest to offer out-
e to any Christian, if he bee not well guarded with
saries. They sit at meat, as Tailors vpō their stalls,
se legged , and their meat serued them vpon the
nd, passing the day for the most part in banquet-
, and carousing. They will not pern a Christian
me within their Churche , for y their pro-
e and irreligious Sanctu i thereby.
y haue no vse of belles, but so u three times
e day mounts to the top u rch, and with
od voice cries out, & inu u Mahomet to come
ste, for they haue long ex ted his second com-
g.

hey that haue passed through the heart of the Turks
ntrey, report the strength thereof to be very small, &
if the Christian Princes knew as much as they do,
in their Trauels with all circumspection obserued
ubtlesse they would with no great difficultie vtter-
ppresse him, or at the least, so put him to worse,
they would constraine him to embrace t Christi-
ith, and rest at their deuotion: or else re e
rom the holy land, and parts adiacent. e
how probable this is, they alleadge t r in Pa-
e, and Syria , there are but one th d

hundreth Ianisaries, that guard the cities of Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, and Ierusalem: as for Grand-cagro they are not able to stirre, for diuers Arabs that lie in the hills betwixt Ierusalem and it: Betweene whom, and those Turkes of Grand-cagro, there is a deadly enmitie. As for Babylon and Balsera, they haue likewise continuall warres with those Arabs of Arabia Fœlix. Besides, there are a great number of Christians borne, and bred in those parts, which would most willingly be assisting for their liberties.

Sir Anthony his receiuing into *Prague*, by *Rodolphus, Emperour of Germanie.*

SIr Anthony failing of his expectatiō in Russia, made what haste he could in Germany, but for want of true instructions, we must let [illegible] is occurrents in the way, and with a pace as swift as thought, bring him from Russia to Prague. The Em[illegible]rour vnderstanding of his comming, (as wheresoeuer [illegible] came, his fame went still before him) commanded 13. Coaches to be sent for him, the Persian, and their traine. There came also to meete him, and to doe him honor, at least fiue thousand men, whereof the most of them w[illegible]ere Coronels, Captaines, Lieutenants, and Gentlem[illegible] of note and account, together with many of the Nobilitie; and with his traine and attendance hee w[illegible]s brought with solemne & obseruant state and re[illegible] into the citie of Prague: where beeing [illegible]ally [illegible]ertained in the Emperours Court, and ha[illegible] [illegible]ed [illegible] and tenor of his Embassie, to [illegible] al [illegible] [illegible] his worth and the weigh[illegible] [illegible], together

with

) the Perſian, was prouided in a faire houſe, not farre
i the Court, they were ſerued all in plate parcel gilt,
n diuers manner, accoꝛding to the ſeuerall cuſtoms
eir Countreys. Hee lay in Prague at leaſt halfe a
e, in all which time, hee founꝺ nothing but Reuels,
ſtings, and other pleaſures of Court. Whenſoeuer
ent abꝛoad, he had allowed him by the Emperours
intment, a faire coach ꝺrawne with 6. hoꝛſes: the
ian had the like, but ſtill Sir Anthony had the chief-
ſace and regard, which was the onely cauſe of the
iarres and bꝛeaches that was between them: foꝛ
'erſian beeing haughtie and ambitious, would ma-
mes in his pꝛide, and inſulting humoꝛ, as well opē-
woꝛdes, and behauiours, as cloſely vnder hand
plots and deuiſes, attempt many things to bꝛing
Anthony into diſgrace, which ſtill was reuealed,
in the end reuenged, euen by his owne Pꝛince, in
ſome country, as you ſhall afterwaꝛds heare, to
Anthonyes honoꝛ, and the Perſians ſhame and con-
n.

it to returne: hauing taken his leaue of the Empe-
in all reuerend and ſolemne manner, he came from
e to Norremberge, wꝛere, by his welcom and ceſ-
tertainment, the citizens ſhewed what account e
ation they helde of him: where alſo, beſides many
y banquets, and rich pꝛeſents, they bare all his
ges foꝛ foure ꝺaies; and at his departure, they pꝛe-
d two cups of golꝛ, the one to Sir Anthony, the o-
o the Perſian. Nowbeit the lining of Sir Anthony
p, was better then the outſide, foꝛ it was ſtuft full
ꝺ. Hauing taken his leaue at Norremberge, he
to Auguſta, where he was well entertained: from
e to Minikin, where alſo the Duke of Bauier gaue

him great entertainment. From Munikin he came to Ins
brooke, where ſtands the ſtately houſe of Auſtria: fro
thence to Trent, and ſo to Rome: in all which places, h
ſtill found his entertainment beyond expectation.

At Rome the Perſian and hee fell againe at odds,
bout ſuperiority, where Sir Anthony plainly told hi
that he had many times borne with his prowde and
ſolent behauiours, more then ſtood with his own hon
and naturall condition, onely for the furtherance of t
negotiations they had in hand, which ſince (ſaith he) y
haue done what lies in your power to croſſe, obſerui
rather your own ambitious humor, then the nature a
qualitie of our imployments, I will giue you to vnd
ſtand, that from henceforth I will take a more ſtri
note, and vſe a more peremptory controlement, both
your words, geſtures, and actions, and you ſhall lear
to know I am your ſuperior, and that I doe nothi
that becomes me not, both in the worthineſſe of m
owne perſon, and in the vertue and authoritie of
commiſſion. The Perſian beeing thus gauled, hau
neither a mind to ſuffer, nor a heart to reuenge, in a
ten maner departed from Sir Antho. e tooke his iourn
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meanes he could to artizle againſt Sir Anthony, lett
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of his followers, to bring Sir Anthony into contem
with his King. But as many a man digges a pit for
thers, and fals into it himſelfe: ſo this vnhappy Perſi
ſuppoſing he had carried the poyſon of Sir Anthon
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doing: For being come to Court, and hauing deliue
before the Perſian King in the preſence of Sir Rob
Sher

ley the whole processe of their trauels, hee did in a
cular manner, and with an enuious and a malici-
tongue preferre his suborned, and suggested accu-
ns against Sir Anthony: which Robert Sherley
ing with countenance and wordes, both befitting
elf and his wronged brother, humbly besought the
g, that there might be an indifferent hearing of this
ter, and himselfe admitted to pleade his brothers
e: which being graunted, he did so trip & confound
Persian in his informations, that being found guil-
the breach of his Commission, and that hee had de-
ted himselfe in these great affaires with actes and
uiours derogatorie to the honour of his King, and
ngerous to the effecting of so great a businesse, his
sations also against Sir Anthony sauouring of ma-
and not of truth, he was finally doomed by the king
his hands cut off, and his tongue cut out, in the
ence of M. Robert Sherley; who being demaunded
t he would haue more done vnto him, in the re-
ge of his brothers wrong, he answered that he tooke
eight in his torment; and that which was already
was more then he was willing, or consenting to:
that note he would intreat in the behalfe of the mi-
ble Persian, for that he supposed there could not bee
is case a greater pleasure done vnto him, the to haue
head follow the fortune of his tongue and hands.
as ended at one time both the pride and life of this
uppy Persian.

Of Sir *Anthony Sherleyes* Voyage and Tr uels into Spaine, vvith his entertainement there.

MAn in regard of his mind and body, being comp red to Heauen and Earth, is said to bee a litt world: the one subiect to corruption, the other immortalitie. Gold and siluer therefore, which Sai Bernard calleth Terra rubra & alba, are not said to b the riches of the mind, but vertue is her diuine su stance: by the power whereof shee doth extinguish th immoderate fire of sence and appetite, wherwith ma Nature is dangerously inflamed, drawing it to bee g uerned by the qualified and temperate rule of reaso and in the excellencie of her owne account being cari aloft with her celestiall wings (her obiect being draw another way) she either beholds not, or doth not esteem the riches, pleasures, and profits of the world, or whe soeuer the base delights and erronious desires of m holds to bee precious. From hence it comes, that h uing the bodies gouernment and vertue to be her own guide, she doth so rule and order it in al her proiects a intendments, that she suffers it to commit nothing w comely or vnworthy her direction: but with a mutu sympathy and agreement they passe the whole progre of this life, shewing themselues in all their desires a designes, to be religious, temperate, iust, honorable an worthy the image of their Creator. They are not se uilely tyed to any place, or countrey, nor lulled with th delight of idlenesse and home-bred pleasures, but as we to enrich the intellectuall part with knowledge and ex perience

e, as alſo to exerciſe the body with the practiſes
ur, and grace the life with vertuous attempts,
ke out other climates, preferring the honourable
their deſires before the reſpect of life, as what-
s deereſt vnto man.

thus hauing the aſſiſtance of the diuine power,
memoriall do they leaue behind, worthy to bee
d to all poſteritie. Such was Paulus Aemylius,
lius Cornelius Scipio, who in their hoſtile em-
nts and ſucceſſefull attempts againſt Perſeus
nniball, the two obiects of their honorable emu-
, and the daungerous enemies of their countrey,
their valours, directions, policies, ſtratagemes,
g. and ending of the warres were otherwiſe:
n in their victories, and all their ciuile actions
erate and ſo vertuouſly gouerned, that at their
, men of all Countries repaired to Rome, onely
m, and honour them, as men exceeding the ſtate
talitie.

When I compare the time of Sir Anthony Sher-
parture out of England, together with thoſe
tempts he hath vndertaken & compaſſed (wher-
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m drawne to wonder, that neyther the deſire
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oyfull welcomes nor honourable entertayne-
hat attend him here, can any whit ſtir his mind,
his affections from his purpoſed intendements
the Turke, as well to ſhew the Chriſtian re-
beares to his Religion (it being the principall
and Rule of all his attempts and actions) as
make good his promiſe and proteſtation to the
King, ſtill to perſiſt in ſtirring vp the minds and

powers

powers of the bordering Kings, enemies to the hou
Ottoman, & the Turkish Alcoran, that there is a g
hope and expectancie in short time to see a sodain d
ning and eclipse of that glaring beautie and out-
ched bounds of the Turkish Empire.

Let vs therefore attend him a while into Spain
ning already passed Russia and Germany, and o
parts) where, being entertayned with all the honou
the Court, and hauing deliuered his Message, (whe
was included the scope and purport of his cõming
ther, both in regard therof, and of the honorable Le
newly made, and likely to be continued betwixt the
famous Kings of England and Spaine) he found hi
tertaynement doubled, his lodging and prouision
for himselfe and his retinue in sumptuous manner
pared. To be briefe, nothing wanting that migh
ther satisfie the delights and pleasures of an hono
Stranger, or set forth the state and Maiesty of so g
a Prince.

But Sir Anthony not desirous to bury his thou
in the delights of the Court, nor sleeping in the p
sures of that flourishing Kingdome, had still his mi
waking vpon his affaires, holding al time misspent
was not spent in the reuoluing, consulting, and con
ding of the businesse he had in hand, that his toy
minde scarce gaue his body rest, so great a desire ha
both to redeem his brother, whom he left as pledge
the Persian King, but chiefly to restore Religion to t
vnhappy conquered Kingdomes by the Turke, wh
now the holy Churches and sanctified Temples of
Sauiour are changed to be the idolatrous places of
blasphemous Synagogue of Mahomet.

He stayed not long in Spaine, before the King insta

ne of the Knights of the Honourable Order of S. and created him Captaine of his Galleyes for the es against the Turkes: So great a liking and loue med to beare as well to his person, as to the state ondition of his affaires, which Sir Anthony at all mient times did vrge and prosecute, pretermitting casion that might still stirre vp & enflame the mind is young King with an honourable desire to vn ke this warre.

s he had thus many honors done vnto him by the of Spaine, and was well intreated by most of his lity, so was he as much crost by some other of that rey, who he had freed from captiuitie. For having it obtained the liberty and ransome of three, who n taken prisoners: the said prisoners vpon this in , and Sir Anthony expecting the payment of their nes, receiued very good dealing at the handes of f them: But the other vnthankfull wretch to saue msome which he was to pay, ministred a dramme rson to him: which wrought so far with him, that fted both the haire of his head and the nayles of his rs to fall off; but yet toke not that diuelish effect e desired: for in short time he recouered, and God ed him to his former health.

Anthony his expedition into *Turkie*, with his respectiue kindnesse done to an English Marchant at *Lisborne*.

t to returne to Sir Anthony, his expedition into rkie being thus concluded on, great preparation nade for the warre: Souldiors and Saylers take

him great entertainment. From Minikin he came to Inſbrooke, where ſtands the ſtately houſe of Auſtria: from thence to Trent, and ſo to Rome: in all which places, hee ſtill found his entertainment beyond expectation.

At Rome the Perſian and hee fell againe at odds, about ſuperioritie, where Sir Anthony plainly told him, that he had many times borne with his prowde and inſolent behauiours, more then ſtood with his own honor, and naturall condition, onely for the furtherance of the negotiations they had in hand, which ſince (ſaith he) you haue done what lies in your power to croſſe, obſeruing rather your own ambitious humor, then the nature and qualitie of our imployments, I will giue you to vnderſtand, that from henceforth I will take a more ſtrict note, and vſe a more peremptory controlement, both of your words, geſtures, and actions, and you ſhall learne to know I am your ſuperiour, and that I doe nothing that becomes me not, both in the worthineſſe of mine owne perſon, and in the vertue and authoritie of my commiſſion. The Perſian beeing thus gauled, hauing neither a mind to ſuffer, nor a heart to reuenge, in a ſullen manner departed from Sir Anthony, & tooke his iourney towards Perſia, plotting and deuiſing by the ſlyeſt all meanes he could to artizle againſt Sir Anthony, letting nothing ſlip either from his owne miſchieuous conceit, or the falſe and malicious ſuggeſtions and informations of his followers, to bring Sir Anthony into contempt with his King. But as many a man digges a pit for others, and fals into it himſelfe: ſo this vnhappy Perſian, ſuppoſing he had carried the poyſon of Sir Anthonies diſgrace, brought in his heart the bane of his owne vndoing: For being come to Court, and hauing deliuered before the Perſian King in the preſence of Sa. Robert

Sherley

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Of Sir *Anthony Sherleyes* Voyage and Tuels into Spaine, vvith his entertainement there.

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Nature is dangerouſly inflamed, drawing it to bee
uerned by the qualified and temperate rule of rea
and in the excellencie of her ayme account being ca
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another way) ſhe either beholds not, or doth not eſte
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vnlely tyed to any place, or countrey, nor lulled with
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to enrich the intellectuall part with knowledge and
perfe

perience, as alſo to exerciſe the body with the practiſes of labour, and grace the life with vertuous attempts, they ſeeke out other climates, preferring the honourable drift of their deſires before the reſpect of life, or whatſoeuer is deereſt vnto man.

And thus hauing the aſſiſtance of the diuine power, what a memoriall do they leaue behind, worthy to bee recorded to all poſteritie. Such was Paulus Aemylius, and Publius Cornelius Scipio, who in their hoſtile employments and ſucceſſefull attempts againſt Perſeus and Hannibal, the two obiects of their honorable emulations, and the daungerous enemies of their countrey, beſides their valours, directions, policies, ſtratagemes, ordering, and ending of the warres were otherwiſe: alſo euen in their victories, and all their ciuile actions ſtemperate and ſo vertuously gouerned, that at their returne, men of all Countries repaired to Rome, onely to ſee them, and honour them, as men exceeding the ſtate of Mortalitie.

And when I compare the time of Sir Anthony Sherleyes departure out of England, together with thoſe great attempts he hath vndertaken & compaſſed (whereof I cannot diſcourſe at large, being ſolemnely inſtructed) I am drawne to wonder, that neyther the deſire which euery man naturally hath to his owne Countrey, nor the ioyfull welcomes nor honourable entertaynements that attend him here, can any whit ſtir his mind, or draw his affections from his purpoſed intendements againſt the Turke, as well to ſhew the Chriſtian reſpect he beares to his Religion (it being the principall ſquare and Rule of all his attempts and actions) as alſo to make good his promiſe and proteſtation to the Perſian King, ſtill to perſiſt in ſtirring vp the minds and

powers

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Ottoman, & the Turkish Alcoran, that there is a g
hope and expectancie in short time to see a sodain d
ning and eclipse of that glaring beautie and out-s
ched bounds of the Turkish Empire.

Let us therefore attend him a while into Spaine
ning already passed Russia and Germany, and o
parts) where, being entertayned with all the hono
the Court, and having delivered his Pellage, (whe
was included the scope and purport of his cõming
ther, both in regard therof, and of the honorable Le
newly made, and likely to be continued betwixt the
famous Kings of England and Spaine) he found his
tertaynement doubled, his lodging and prouision
for himselfe and his retinue in sumptuous manner
pared. To be briefe, nothing wanting that might
ther satisfie the delights and pleasures of an hono
Stranger, or set forth the state and Pacelly of so g
a Prince.

But Sir Anthony not desirous to bury his thou
in the delights of the Court, nor sleeping in the p
sures of that flourishing Kingdome, had still his mi
waking vpon his affaires, holding al time misspent
was not spent in the revoluing, consulting, and con
ding of the businesse he had in hand, that his toy
minde scarce gaue his body rest, so great a desire ha
both to redeem his brother, whom he left as pledge
the Persian King, but chiefly to restore Religion to t
vnhappy conquered Kingdomes by the Turke, wh
now the holy Churches and sanctified Temples of
Saviour are changed to be the idolatrous places of
blasphemous Synagogue of Mahomet.

He stayed not long in Spaine, before the King insta

a one of the Knights of the Honourable Order of S.
o, and created him Captaine of his Galleyes for the
rres against the Turkes: so great a liking and loue
ſéemed to beare as well to his perſon, as to the ſtate
condition of his affaires, which Sir Anthony at all
uenient times did vrge and proſecute, preterm itting
occaſion that might ſtill ſtirre vp & enflame the mind
this young King with an honourable deſire to vn-
take this warre.

As he had thus many honors done vnto him by the
ng of Spaine, and was well intreated by moſt of his
bility, ſo was he as much croſt by ſome other of that
ntrey, whō he had freed from captiuitie. For hauing
ſuit obtained the liberty and ranſome of three, who
d bin taken priſoners: the ſaid priſoners vpon this in-
ged, and Sir Anthony expecting the payment of their
ſomes, receiued very good dealing at the handes of
e of them: But the other vnthankfull wretch to ſaue
ranſome which he was to pay, miniſtred a drāmme
poyſon to him: which wrought ſo far with him, that
made both the haire of his head and the nayles of his
ers to fall off; but yet toke not that dineliſh effect
t he deſired: for in ſhort time he recouered, and God
ored him to his former health.

Sir *Anthony* his expedition into *Turkie*, with his reſpectiue kindneſſe done to an Engliſh Marchant at *Lisborne*.

But to returne to Sir Anthony, his expedition into
Turkie being thus concluded on, great preparation
s made for the warre: Souldiors and Saylers take
vp

vp in all parts; prouision for armour and artillerie
ging of ships and gallies, great suite for places of
maund & offices of account, new Coronels, Capta
and Lieutenants made: In all which, Sir And
had the most speciall place of commaund. In fine
Commission was signed, wherein hee was estab
Captaine Generall of the Nauie, consisting of
great ships, besides Gallies, and many other sm
vessels for prouision, and 30. thousand land Sould
All things being thus in a readinesse, Sir Anthon
paired to the Court to take his leaue of the King.
King after many great signes & tokens of grace an
nour, tooke from his owne necke a Iewel of great
with the picture of Philip his father on the one side,
his owne on the other, and deliuered it to Sir Anth
with these words: When you looke vpon it, th
on me. Sir Anthony receiuing it in all humble
thankfull manner, protested, that his life & that sh
part together.

Thus when all solemnities and complements m
ting were ended, Sir Anthony made what hast he
to Lisborne, where his Army stayed his comming:
where in a second state of entertainement he found
welcome beyond expectation. But the winde ioy
with the necessitie of his affaires (that required ex
tion) stayed him not long there. Howbeit, before h
parture from Lisborne, wee should doe him wrong
kindly to forget the remembrance of a great benefit
good turne done by him to a certain English March
whose name and credit is well knowne in London
Sir Anthony had euer a care in al his trauels to rel
such whom he found distressed, and especially his c
trey men, as among others, this for instance.

I

This Mar ... of Spaine, embarked 12000 ... with coyne, with a purpose to haue tr... to England: The searcher and other ... for the K. hauing knowledge thereof, seised the wh... summe into their owne hands, it being by authority ... ohibited, and therefore forfeited vnto them by the L... the land. The Marchant being much ... oued ... th... s vnfortunat and vnexpected chance, it ... ing the principall stocke whereon his state relied, wi... heauy heart repaired to Sir Anthony, vnto whom co... ning of his miserable estate by this accident, he sought ... fauor, that it would please him to extend the c... it... place for the recouery of this great summe ... lost, he knew wel would be the vndoing, b... th... hi... ue, his wife & children: protesting, that in ... ieu thereof, he should commaund what part of it, it pleased ... n, and that hee should euer hold himselfe so much bound ... him, as that he would thence forwards still ack... edge him to be the principall vpholder of his state and ... fun...

Sir Anthony being m... wi... the Marchants mischance, so charmed the wat... ill keepers of this Treasure, that to his great honor & commendation, without imparting any part thereof to his owne vse, hee returned back this great summe into the March...s possession, who like Iason with his companions did merrily saile homewards with this golden fleece. Shortly after Sir Anthony with all his Nauy weighed anker, and with a prosperous gale of winde sone lost the sight of Spaine & Portugall, and ... e ... Now (for want of further intelligence) leaue him vpon the Leuant Seas, to that hopeful ... ppy fortune that attends this honorable enterprise.

Of Maſter *Robert Sherleys* impl

ment in the warres of the Perſian *againſ* Turke, *after Sir* Anthony *his departure:* *Victories, and his Marriage with the Kin* of Perſia his couſin Germaine.

After Robert Sherley after his brothe
parture was made Generall, and pot
the chiefeſt place in the King of Perſ
warres againſt the Turke, wherein h
valiantly beſtirred himſelfe, that the
ans gaue him a crowne of Lawrell for the victories
ing armed and made ready for fight, taking a Pi
in his hand, he himſelfe gaue firſt ſuch an honorab
tempt, and ſo amazed and repulſed the enemies, th
ſouldiers imitating his courage, put all the foes t
edge of the ſword: onely reſerving alive ſome thirt
the chiefe Commanders among them, whom hee l
triumph to the King, hauing taken them priſoners:
forthwith diſpatched a meſſenger to the Turke with
ters to this effect: That for the redemption, and lib
of one that he kept priſoner (meaning Sir Thoma
brother, who was then vndiſcharged) hee ſhould
mand the liues of thoſe thirtie, & haue them ſafely
out danger, or ranſome deliuered into him. But c
that hangs vpon the ſword point of the Turke, d
ſtirre vp the mind to reuenge, that he was ſo farre
entertaining this proffer, as hee did not onely mak

fuſall thereof, and bid him doe his worſt with his priſoners, but he alſo returned wordes of defiance, and menaced that the ſunne ſhould not twice ſkip from the bed of Aurora, but he would waken him with ſuch an Allarum, as ſhould ſtrike his whole company into wonder and amazement.

This might haue daunted the mind of Robert Sherley, knowing his men to bee weake, and weary, and ouertoyled in the late battel and victory, to be ſo ſuddenly called againe vnto Armes: & conſidering the ſtrength of his enemie, and that the Turke had alwaies three hundred thouſand men in readines, but that honor (the thickeſt marke he aimed at in all his actions) abandoned Feare and Timiditie: for he no ſooner receiued the daring threats of the Turke, and the denial of his gentle offer, but he preſently cut off the heads of thoſe 30. Commanders, and (according to the cuſtome of Perſia) cauſed them to bee carried in triumph about the Market place, on the top of his Souldiers Pikes, and ſwore in great choller, that that day ſhould proone diſmall vnto his enemie, for either he was reſolued to returne Conqueror, or to leaue his carkaſſe in the field. And thereupon ſet his Souldiers in array, and imbattailed them with all ſpeed: who comming within view, might conjecture by computation their enemies to bee ten to one, which much affrighted the minds of his men: but hee perceiuing it, began to giue them encouragement, on this manner.

Of Master *Robert Sherleys* imployment *in the warres of the* Persian *against the* Turke, *after Sir* Anthony *his departure: Of his Victories, and his Marriage with the King* of Persia his cousin Germaine.

MAster Robert Sherley after his brothers departure was made Generall, and possessed the chiefest place in the King of Persia his warres against the Turke, wherein hee so valiantly bestirred himselfe, that the Persians gaue him a crowne of Lawrell for the victorie: for being armed and made ready for fight, taking a Pollaxe in his hand, he himselfe gaue first such an honorable attempt, and so amazed and re[illegible]ulsed the enemies, that his souldiers imitating his courage, put all the foes to the edge of the sword: onely reseruing aliue some thirtie of the chiefe Commanders among them, whom hee led in triumph to the King, hauing taken them prisoners: and forthwith dispatched a messenger to the Turke with letters to this effect: That for the redemption, and liberty of one that he kept prisoner (meaning Sir Thomas his brother, who was then vndischarged) hee should command the liues of those thirtie, & haue them safely without danger, or ransome deliuered vnto him. But enuie that hangs vpon the sword point of the Turke, did so stirre vp the mind to reuenge, that he was so farre from entertaining this proffer, as hee did not onely make refusall

hereof, and bid him doe his worke with his prise
it he also returned wordes of defiance, and me-
hat the sunne should not twice step from the bed
ra, but he would waken him with such an Alla-
s should strike his whole company into wonder
mazement.
s might haue daunted the mind of Robert Sher-
wing his men to bee weake, and weary, and o-
ed in the late battel and victory, to be so sudden-
d againe into Armes: & considering the strength
nemie, and that the Turke had alwai
d thousand men in readine that honor (
marke he aimed at in all h ect s) abando
and Timiditie: for he no so : rec
eats of the Turke, and t all ntle
at he presently cut off the hea of t 30. n
es, and (according to the Persia
m to bee carried in trium the
n the top of his Souldiers a swo
oller, that that day shoul pr ne ll to
mie, for either he was reso d to ret ne C
or to leaue his carkasse in the d. Ar rup-
is Souldiers in array, ar tte ed them
l speed: who comming within , ht con-
by computation their enemi s : ten to one,
much affrighted the mind hee
ing it, began to giue them ourage t, on
mer.

Master Robert Sherley his Oration *to his Souldiers.*

I Need not (wo[illegible] [illegible]men, and souldiers of Pe[illegible]sia) seeke to e[illegible] [illegible]n with a long discourse, [illegible] putting oyle in [illegible], I should adde spurs to a [illegible] horse: your [illegible] [illegible]nt resolution manifested [illegible] well in this last, [illegible] other battailes, assure [illegible] that were the ene[illegible] [illegible]titude greater, yet (our [illegible] rell good and [illegible]re[illegible], and our mindes armed [illegible] true valour) in [illegible]ht of Fortune, wee shall, (as [illegible]therto we haue [illegible] returne in Triumph, and victo[illegible] And for that it [illegible]ne honor, I will be the [illegible] man in the battaile, a[illegible] last man in the field, [illegible] death giue an h[illegible] [illegible]ittance to my life: Let [illegible] be this day a mir[illegible] [illegible]r Magnanimitie: let my [illegible]tions be your p[illegible] [illegible]se but as farre as your [illegible]nerall, and courage [illegible] men, the victorie is [illegible] with that catching a [illegible] staffe, pulling down his [illegible]ner, and putting spurr[illegible] his horse, he furiously ru[illegible] vpon the Enemie, his souldiers following with su[illegible] desperate resolution, that the Turkes were amazed his valour: for he ran [illegible]thout stoppe through the tre[illegible] and like aly[illegible] [illegible]hom he met: which the E[illegible]mie perceiuing, [illegible] a great slaughter hee had m[illegible] amongst them, many of them fled, many laid down th[illegible] weapons, and yielded, the rest hee put all to the swo[illegible] without partialitie or fauour.

Out of this his second ouerthrow of the Turkes, he[illegible] gaine reserues aliue some threescore of the chiefe[illegible] them, and sends the like proffer to the Turke, for reden[illegible]

t

of his brother([illegible] ngs Letters not then come for
nlargement.) [illegible] the Turke enraged that Fortune
hwarted his high hopes with such contrary euents,
ly refused to subscribe to his request, but bad him
ontinue to doe his worst, for he intended not to de-
with his prisoner. Upon which reply, Ma. Robert
ley, as he did the first, so put he the last to the sword,
membrance, and reuenge of the crueltie done to sir
mas, whose miseries (in the time of intercourse be-
ne the Turke and his brother) were much more
auated, and made so great, as the truth vpon re-
will hardly be beleeued.

these warres against the Turkes, this yonger bro-
purchased such honour and estimation, as the cou-
Germaine to the King of Persia (being the widowe
Duke in that countrey) entred into such liking of
orthinesse, as shee resolued (with Andromache)
st her whole estate vpon his prowesse: saying,

Tu dominus, Tu vir, Tu mihi frater eris.

which affection of hers, was likewise on his part
ered with equall proport[illegible] so that after their pri-
interchanging of faith and troth, their seuerall de-
were made ioyntly happy in the honorable ende of
riage. Cuius virtus valdè efficax est ad concordiam
ndam, quæ adeò Deo placet, sicut discordia multum
plicet: Whose vertue is of great force to make
e and concord, with which God is as much pleased,
e is displeased with discord.

he King himselfe also was so well pleased with
match, that for many daies together he solemnized
narriage.

is reported, that Ma. Robert Sherley since his mar-
e with the Kings cousin Germaine, hath had issue

by

by her, two children, both Christened in that Countrey, in the Christian faith, the King himselfe beeing a witnesse to one of them in Baptisme. He labours the King very much to christianisme, to which (it is said) he lends such attentiue eare, that he doubteth not, but by Gods assistance and his good perswasions, he may in time bee brought to become a Christian.

To strengthen which hope, Robert Sherley hath already erected there a church, called after his own name, in which he hath diuine seruice as duely read, as here it is on this side the seas. Hee hath also obtained of the King a number of young infants of that country to be brought vp in a house appointed for that purpose, that altogether estranged, & kept from hearing or speaking their owne Language, may in time learne our English speech, and come at length to Christian knowledge, being brought vp & educated among Christians. Howsoeuer the effect answere the intent, his purpose is most honourable and religious, & deserues such worthy commendations, that what Princes soeuer lend furtherance to his godly procedings, I may say with the Euangelist: Merces eorum copiosa est in coelis: Their reward is very great in Heauen, where they shall enioy the aboundant fulnes of all felicitie.

FINIS.

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Maſter Robert Sherley his Oration *to his Souldiers.*

I Need not (worthy Gentlemen, and ſouldiers of Perſia) ſeeke to encourage you with a long diſcourſe, leſt putting oyle in the flame, I ſhould adde ſpurs to a free horſe: your former valiant reſolution manifeſted as well in this laſt, as in many other battailes, aſſure me, that were the enemies multitude greater, yet (our quarrell good and honourable, and our mindes armed with true valour) in deſpight of Fortune, wee ſhall, (as hitherto we haue done) returne in Triumph, and victorie. And for that it toucheth mine honor, I will be the firſt man in the battaile, and the laſt man in the field, vnleſſe death giue an honorable quittance to my life: Let mee be this day a mirror of your Magnanimitie: let my actions be your preſidents: preſſe but as farre as your Generall, and courage Gentlemen, the victorie is ours: & with that catching a ſtrong ſtaffe, pulling downe his bever, and putting ſpurres to his horſe, he furiouſly rushed vpon the Enemie, his ſouldiers following with ſuch a deſperate reſolution, that the Turkes were amazed at his valour: for he ran without ſtoppe through the troops, and like a lyon maſſacred whom he met: which the Enemie perceiuing, & what a great ſlaughter hee had made amongſt them, many of them fled, many laid downe their weapons, and yielded, the reſt hee put all to the ſword, without partialitie or fauour.

Out of this his ſecond ouerthrow of the Turkes, hee againe reſerues aliue ſome threeſcore of the chiefeſt of them, and ſends the like proffer to the Turke, for redemp-

tion

tion of his brother (the Kings Letters not then come for his enlargement.) But the Turke enraged that Fortune had thwarted his high hopes with such contrary euents, vtterly refused to subscribe to his request, but bad him still continue to doe his worst, for he intended not to depart with his prisoner. Vpon which reply, Sr. Robert Sherley, as he did the first, so put he the last to the sword, in remembrance, and reuenge of the crueltie done to sir Thomas, whose miseries (in the time of intercourse betweene the Turke and his brother) were much more aggrauated, and made so great, as the truth vpon report will hardly be beleeued.

In these warres against the Turkes, this yonger brother purchased such honour and estimation, as the cousin Germaine to the King of Persia (being the widowe of a Duke in that countrey) entred into such liking of his worthinesse, as shee resolued (with Andromache) to rest her whole estate vpon his prowesse: saying,

Tu dominus, Tu vir, Tu mihi frater eris.

The which affection of hers, was likewise on his part answered with equall proportion: so that after their priuate interchanging of faith and troth, their seuerall desires were made ioyntly happy in the honorable ende of marriage. Cuius virtus valdè efficax est ad concordiam faciendam, quæ adeò Deo placet, sicut discordia multum ei displicet: Whose vertue is of great force to make peace and concord, with which God is as much pleased, as he is displeased with discord.

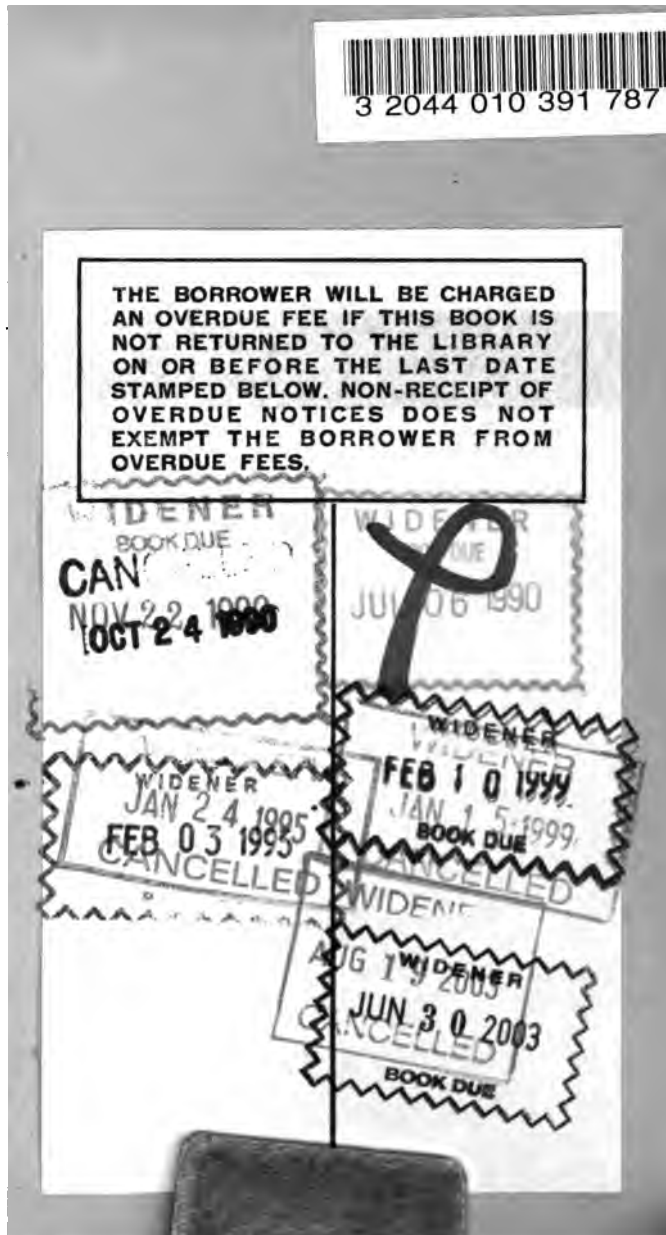
The King himselfe also was so well pleased with this match, that for many daies together he solemnized the marriage.

It is reported, that Sr. Robert Sherley since his marriage with the Kings cousin Germaine, hath had issue by

by her, two children, [illegible] Countrey, in the Christian faith, [illegible] himselfe being a witnesse to one of them in [illegible]. He labours the King very much to christianish [illegible], to which (it is said) he lends such attentive eare, [illegible] doubteth not, but by Gods assistance and his g[illegible]asions, he may in time bee brought to become a [illegible]n.

To strengthen [illegible], Robert Sherley hath already erected [illegible] each [illegible]h, called after his owne name, in which he hath diuine seruice as duely read, as here it is on this side the seas. Hee hath also obtained of the King a number of young infants of that country to be brought vp in a house appointed for that purpose, that altogether estranged, & kept from hearing or speaking their owne Language, may in time learne our English Speech, and come at length to Christian knowledge, being brought vp & educated among Christians. Howsoeuer the effect answere the intent, his purpose is most honourable and religious, & deserues such worthy commendations, that what Princes soeuer lend furtherance to his godly proceedings, I may say with the Euangelist: Merces eorum copiosa est in coelis: Their reward is very great in Heauen, where they shall enioy the abundant fulnes of all felicitie.

FINIS.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